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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Canada Turns Out the Ins

It Rejects All New Deals

Mackenzie King Is Premier

Hoare Ends Trade Wars

League Act Amazes Geneva

Boston Hears Italy's Side

CANADA ousts Premier R. B. Bennett and the Conservatives and sweeps into office former Premier W. L. Mackenzie King and the Liberals in an avalanche assuring the strongest majority ever seated in the Canadian Parliament. This is like history repeating itself north of the American border; the same general dissatisfaction which swept Mr. Hoover out and Mr. Roosevelt in, has replaced Mr. Bennett with Mr. King. The titles of the parties are misleading. The Liberals are now really conservative in their views and the election result shows a reaction from the more liberal methods of the Bennett regime. Victory comes to old and tried middle-of-the-road policies, rebukes threats of a coalition; and is a protest against high tariffs. Mr. Bennett in some things appeared the dictator—And a "Down With Dictation" slogan has hurled him out of power.

¶ Mr. Bennett and his followers regard themselves as the victims of five years of depression. A considerable surprise of the election is the poor showing made by the Reconstruction Party, which advocated radical policies. Its utter routing shows that the people as a whole have little sympathy for new deals, new methods and new policies, no matter how temptingly set forth. W. L. Mackenzie King, who will again be Premier, declares in his statement the Canadian people have made clear that in their opinion a course of action which does not distinguish between materialistic and spiritual values must make way for something nobler in a nation's affairs—He says they wish to share one another's burdens and to follow the Golden Rule.

¶ Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, declares for abolition of war in commerce, industry and labor as well as on the field of battle. Giving his sentiments by radio to the New York Herald Tribune's fifth annual forum on current problems, he says: "We want a new world and a new order in human relations in which peace and justice, trade and intercourse shall be secure, and I am sure that these are also the American wishes and ideals." Sir Samuel stresses the need of lowering the barriers to international trade. Slow and difficult, this is one of the most fundamental tasks of the present time. But it must be persistently and courageously pursued—It is necessary both to international friendship and to peace.

¶ Washington finds it fascinating to regard Senator William E. Borah as a candidate for President. For once he acts as though he might be courting the nomination, and this looses every observer's tongue. How could the Daniel Boone of the Senate, who always hunts alone, ever get on in the immensely complicated machinery of which the White House is but the central wheel? they wonder. Could the world-famous oppositionist ever "team up" to get legislation passed? Mr. Borah is for unmitigated publicity. Presidents are often at sword's point with the press for withholding the news. What would Mr. Borah as President do about vital news?—The answer to that, says Washington, just can't be thought out.

¶ Geneva becomes conscious of the unprecedented thing the League of Nations is pushing harder toward a successful conclusion every day. Statesmen halt in the midst of busy planning and warm arguing to discuss the sheer wonder of the fact that for the first time in world history an attempt is really being made by the nations to bring a war-maker to book without drawing the sword against him. Sanctions against Italy that cannot apply immediately become effective Oct. 31. Britain cancels the order sending its big fleet in the Mediterranean to Greek waters, holding it ready for any blow at the Suez Canal. Premier Mussolini tells former Senator Henry J. Allen of Kansas he is ready for a general war—But Geneva believes Il Duce will soon be convinced that neither his own nor any other war is to be.

¶ Augusto Rosso, Italian Ambassador to the United States, speaks out at the Sons of Italy convention dinner in Boston. He denies that Italy engages in a war for lust of power or military glory, but because Italy's 44,000,000 people are compressed in a territory half the size of Texas and must have expansion. He says Italy grants no equality to Ethiopia, alleging that Ethiopia condones slavery and has no right to be in the League, being really uncivilized. With these charges and allegations of many Ethiopian offenses against Italy Ambassador Rosso justifies Italy's course. But all this the League has weighed and found wanting—Nothing has justified Italy, rules the League, in breaking its Covenant pledge and aggressively making war.

Liberals Swept Into Power At Canadian Polls

King Led Party's Attack on Bennett New Deal and High Tariffs

Shift in Policies

By Henry Edison Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 15—W. L. Mackenzie King and his Liberal Party have been swept to victory on an avalanche of votes which insured the strongest majority ever to be seated in the Canadian Parliament.

The results of yesterday's national election represented the same sort of general protest against the effects of the depression that swept the Roosevelt Administration into power in the United States three years ago; a revolt against one-man dominance in Canadian government; a preference for old and tried middle-of-the-road policies, a rebuke to coalition threats, a protest against Premier R. B. Bennett's high tariff policies.

Defects in Organization

At Conservative headquarters on Queen Street, however, a different interpretation was given, for party workers laid Mr. Bennett's defeat solely to the lack of organization activities over the four-year period between 1930 and January, 1935, when Mr. Bennett in the House and over the radio annunciated the new reform policies which formed the nucleus of his campaign. It is thought there that had Mr. Bennett's strong and courageous campaign climaxed a longer period of organization the result might have been different.

Mr. King's statement to the press, covering eight typewritten sheets, laid the Liberal victory and Conservative defeat to his party's stand for democracy and social justice as against "all forms of dictatorship," against "blasting" methods of tariff regulation, against New Deal policies, and in fact the whole Conservative regime. He concluded the statement with these words:

Mr. King's Statement

"The people of Canada have made clear that in their opinion present material interests and a course of action which does not distinguish between materialistic and spiritual values must make way for something nobler in the conduct of a nation's affairs.

"The people of Canada today have reaffirmed their faith in the ancient and beneficient precepts that it is only by sharing each other's burdens and doing unto others as we would

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Led Canadian Victors

By a Staff Artist — W. L. Mackenzie King

Waged Liberals' Campaign Against Conservatives on Return to Tried Economic Methods

U. S. Experts Plan Powerful String Of Radio Stations

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—A listener's Utopia, in which some 25 super-power stations with sufficient volume to be heard across the nation practically at all times, may be the radio lot of the American public under technical plans being considered by the rulers of radio.

Almost every listener, at some time or other, as picked up WLW, the booming 500,000-watter in Cin-

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Profit Emphasis Seen by A. F. of L. As Recovery Bar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 15—Since the end of the National Recovery Act, industry has gone back to its old over-emphasis on profits, and the American Federation of Labor sees the danger of another collapse as a result. So the federation declared in a vote here today on the report of its executive council.

It was emphasized that the increase of wages and mass purchasing power was just as important in the American Federation of Labor philosophy as the 30-hour week unanimously indorsed yesterday.

"The industrial wage earners' share of the national income, which in 1932 had fallen to 14½ per cent, rose in 1935 to 18 per cent," the report adopted yesterday declared, "but it still has so far to go, for even in 1929 the wage earners' share was 22 per cent, and that was so insufficient that the failure of mass buying power to keep up with production brought on the collapse of 1929 and the depression.

"This brief period of sound recovery seems to be at an end and

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Oct. 15

Italo-Ethiopian—League Works on New Sanctions

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

The League:

Geneva — A League subcommittee met today to resolve the knotty problem of compensation for sanctions to those member nations who will suffer acutely thereby. General agreement is reported that some form of compensation is in order, thus bringing smaller powers into more hearty co-operation with the penalties. Britain pointed out that "mutual aid" is asked by the Covenant in sharing the burden of collective action.

London — A grave warning that the League would not be "out of the trenches by Christmas" was put forth by Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, last night. The present tension, he said, will not be dissipated by next spring. "The end is not in sight. Do not make any mistake. We are not at the end but at the beginning of what may be a long period of difficulty, doubt and anxiety—during which there may be recurring crises of serious character."

Paris — French opinion does not take very seriously yesterday's talks between Premier Laval and the Italian Ambassador. With the Italian Army advancing, and League action stiffening rather than relenting, it was said that both sides are stepping up their demands rather than relaxing them.

Washington — Secretary Hull last night broadcast his belief that only through sharing in collective action to remove the causes of war can the United States fulfill its international obligations. He referred, he said, primarily to action in the economic spheres.

The War:

Addis Ababa — The religious motive for scourging the invader was today added to the patriotic, as Emperor Haile Selassie dramatically invoked a "holy war" to recover the sacred Ethiopian city of Aksum. Joined by the Imperial Bishop in a highly emotional scene, the Emperor ordered all the Coptic Christian churches to infuse religious fervor into the conflict.

The Italian Minister, who had demanded authority to remain until all his subordinates arrived from remote quarters, was finally accorded permission to stay until Saturday.

Both British and American legations repeated their warnings that all their nationals except employed men leave the country at once.

Southern Front — The substantial forces of the Italian southern army, right wing, and of Ras Desta Demtu continued to approach each other today.

Meanwhile the inhabitants of Harar and Diredawa were sent scuttling into the hills, as Italian reconaissance squadrons flew overhead. No bombs were dropped.

Many rumors of sanguinary lesser engagements in the southwest continued to filter in, unconfirmed.

Northern Front — Italian planes were said to have bombed both Makale and near-by Alaji. This sector is some 60 miles south of Adowa, and is the next reputed objective of the northern Italian army.

The British Navy — Large-scale maneuvers were held today off the entrance to the Suez Canal and Alexandria. Some 30 ships participated, with more than 50 others remaining inside this harbor.

The projected cruise of the British Grand Fleet to Greek waters was abruptly cancelled from London today. It is presumed that a need is felt for keeping the ships at their posts near the Suez Canal. This sector would be the first point of Italian air attack should the Canal be closed and Italy resort to force.

Geneva debates special sanctions: Page 1.

Radio—Twenty-Five Super-Stations Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A new pattern of radio stations is in the weaving, with the big stations bigger, and the small stations smaller. The Federal

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Universe Reaches Far Beyond Sight, Dr. Hubble Finds

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15 (AP)—A major discovery of the world's largest telescope, that 500 million light years away, out to the horizon of its sight, there is not one sign of a void in any direction, was described last night at Yale University by Dr. Edwin P. Hubble of Mt. Wilson Observatory.

This entire space is filled with nebulae, mostly swarms of stars traveling like bees swarming in flight. In these far-off swarms the telescope detects iron, hydrogen and calcium.

It detects nothing whatever to forecast how much farther man must see to find any frontier of creation, or even to find anything startlingly different.

"The observable region of space," Dr. Hubble said, "is a vast sphere, perhaps a thousand million light years in diameter. Throughout the sphere are scattered a hundred million nebulae—stellar systems—in various stages of their evolutionary history.

"The nebulae are distributed singly, in groups, and occasionally in great clusters, but when large volumes of space are compared, the tendency to cluster averages out. To the very limits of the telescope the large-scale distribution of the nebulae is approximately uniform."

No individual stars can be seen except in the very closest nebulae. But the great 100-inch telescope is able to estimate the number of stars by the total light to weigh the total mass, and to gauge the sizes of the swarms.

The size of the nebulae ranges from 1800 light years diameter of swarms which seem round like a ball, to 10,000 light years diameter for forms which have unrolled into open spirals.

But if all the solid matter composing these vast swarms were divided into dust and spread evenly through the immense space the 100-inch telescope can see, the result would be about one grain of sand per volume of space equal to the size of the earth.

Hurley Quits As He Rejects Minor Position

Boston Postmaster Says He Wasn't Offered Assistant Job

Boston Today—*also sees*—Plans rushed for Old Harbor housing project—Dean of Canterbury draw sharp fire from Roger Babson in Social Credit fray—Sea captain likes foreign news, saves cable—ERA receive $750,000 to keep relief going through October—Paper milk bottles to cost housewives extra cent.

***Hurley*—Quits After Refusing Minor Position**

After 37 years in the post office department, during which time he rose from the position of sub-letter carrier to that of postmaster, William E. Hurley, signified his intention of taking "a long rest" today. Mr. Hurley has been forced to resign from his position because of the appointment by Postmaster General James A. Farley of Peter F. Tague, a political favorite of Governor Curley, who is said to have maneuvered the appointment.

Contrary to current rumors that Mr. Hurley would be given the post of assistant postmaster, now vacant, he declared this morning "that these reports are untrue.

"I was not offered the position of assistant postmaster but was tendered one of the minor supervisory positions in the Boston office, which I refused."

Said former Postmaster Hurley in the course of his formal statement: "It is needless to say that I regret deeply leaving the service with which I have been connected for more than 37 years. I leave happy in the thought that due to the splendid work of employees of the Boston postal district the office was given a 100 per cent rating at the last inspection. . . . I know that all will join me in extending a cordial welcome to Mr. Tague."

The new Postmaster will be sworn in tomorrow morning by John J. Breslin, chief post office inspector for this district. Immediately upon assuming his duties it is understood that Mr. Tague will have 14 supervisors' positions to fill.

***Housing*—South Boston Project Is Nearly Ready**

Andrew H. Peterson, local PWA housing director, announced today that he expected plans for the new $6,000,000 South Boston Old Harbor Village Housing project would be ready by the end of the week. The plans are being drawn by the Seventeen Associate Architects, under the direction of Joseph Leland.

Meanwhile, bids were being awaited in Washington for the project.

To their sorrow, South Bostonites, who have fought the change from the original site to that now being surveyed, learned why the old site had been abandoned.

In a letter to Attorney General Homer Cummings, Assistant PWA Administrator Col. Horatio B. Hacket showed that though an "earnest effort" was made to locate

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Heads Council

Mrs. Ruth Haller Ottaway

Of Port Huron, Mich., Who Was Elected President of the National Council of Women at Its Convention in New York

Equality of Rights For Women Is Goal Of New Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—The National Council of Women is out for the complete equality of woman and for protection of her right to work and to express herself in government.

Representatives of the 19 national women's organizations which make up the council, voted at the biennial convention here yesterday to urge upon the member organizations "that they give due consideration to the serious threat to the security of the position of women inherent in the crisis and that they affirm their belief both in the right of women to work on equal terms of equality with men and in their right to bear their full share of the responsibility for making democracy effective."

Campaign Launched

Mrs. Ruth Haller Ottaway of Port Huron, Mich., was elected president of the council without opposition. The only contest in the election was over the office of third vice-president, Mrs. Maurice Goldman of New York City withdrawing her name. In the election Mrs. Jane Norman Smith of New York City defeated Mrs. C. W. Foltz of Indianapolis.

The resolution was proposed by Miss Charl Ormond Williams, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, and signalized the launching of a campaign by that group to enlist the support of all women's organizations for economic equality between men and women.

The convention also voted to recommend to its member groups a study of the proposed Lucretia Mott equal rights amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Mrs. Jane Norman Smith offering the resolution for the National Woman's Party.

Declaring that many women's organizations are outdated and that in some instances groups are "rounding dangerous curves in old conveyances designed and built by their great-grandmothers," Miss Lena

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Geneva Plans Key-Products Ban To Halt Italy's Munition Making

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 15—With the naming of Oct. 31 as the date for practical enforcement of financial sanctions against Italy, the League's subcommittee for economic sanctions has decided in principle to recommend an embargo against shipment into Italy of key-products—that is to say materials used in the manufacture of war munitions.

As to financial sanctions, it is being urged that such as can be applied at once without fresh legislation should be immediately promulgated.

Measures concerning an embargo on arms, called Proposal No. 1, and measures concerning financial restrictions called Proposal No. 2, having now been generally accepted with the minimum of delay by the Conference of States, though with certain reservations and abstentions, the most difficult task now comes before the co-ordination committee. It is that of dealing with Italian exports and imports. A number of nations are asking that special attention be paid to their exceptional problems.

Difficulties Arise

Constitutional and administrative difficulties are arising not only in the case of the Argentine but as to other countries. It is regarded as particularly unfortunate that Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, president of the League Council, should have been obliged to make the declaration on behalf of his country that certain constitutional impediments may make its active participation in the Geneva decisions doubtful. Moreover, Dr. Guinazu alleged that a majority of Latin-American states share the views of Argentina—to which the Mexican delegate strongly demurred. Uruguay, where there are banks in which Italian capital is important, on the other hand, made a reservation on the financial resolution.

Committees At Work

While it would be unwise not to take heed of these fissures which are added to those already remarked in Europe, they are not considered likely to negative the action of the League.

A committee of jurists is formed

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The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The fourteenth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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Swift League Action Shows World Ready To Outlaw Warfare

Geneva's Machinery Actually in Operation Within Six Days After War Had Started, With Embargo on Arms and Financial Ban Against Rome

Collective Speed-Up of World Powers Would Prove 'Law' Supreme Over 'Claw'

Britain Has Led the Way in Dramatic League Moves, With France Swinging Into Line, Her Military Authorities Preferring Power of England to That of Italy

The greatest events are not the most apparent. The fall of Rome is one of the most definite dates in history, but it passed unrecognized in 476 A. D.

What is the full meaning of the past week's events in Geneva? They may prove a turning point in world history.

Even in its cold factual reports, the Associated Press described the week of the League's efforts to halt the Italo-Ethiopian War as one that might come to be recorded as "the week that crushed war and awoke the world to the possibilities of real collective peace."

Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor have been reporting day by day developments both from the seat of the League of Nations and the interested capitals. Today, welding together information from these expert observers, a dispatch from the Monitor's European bureau contributes to an assessment of this epochal period.

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 15—The League chariot has now been in motion one week and it is time to review the progress of the first attempt in world's history to bring the war-maker to book without drawing the sword against him.

How far have we gone?

On Oct. 3 Italy invaded Ethiopia. On Oct. 5 the League Council met. Two days later it unanimously agreed that Italy had committed an act of war against a fellow-member of the League and had violated its solemn covenants in doing so. Two days after that—that is last Wednesday—the Assembly met and within one hour agreed with the Council—except for three states, Austria, Hungary, Albania, each of which has special relationship with Italy.

First Action of Kind

Thus within six days after a war had started the League had established who was the guilty party—the first time in its career that it ever ventured upon such a step in respect of a great power. This point reached, the League immediately began to put into effect Article XVI, which the world for fifteen years had been accustomed to regard as a dead letter.

A ban on the export of arms to Italy was immediately agreed and the ban against arms for Ethiopia lifted. Today it has been further decided to deny Italy loans or commercial credit facilities and progress has been made toward refusal of League states to accept Italian imports. The question of banning the export of certain key-products to Italy is under consideration.

Criticisms Are Heard

What does all this amount to?

To take first the current criticisms heard both in and outside League:

Eleven days elapsed before the League could agree to its first sanction, that on arms—which after all does not amount to much since Italy makes almost all its own munitions. Moreover, the only League states that have put even this sanction into operation did so before the war started. The only country which acted at once was the United States—not a League member.

Meanwhile, as Anthony Eden said last week, men are being killed in Africa. And what has been done so far whether by the United States or the League does not prevent shiploads of men and munitions still pouring into Eritrea from Italy, nor other shiploads of raw material going to Italy from the rest of the world, with which to make more implements of slaughter.

Law vs. Claw

All this is frankly acknowledged by those at Geneva who want to replace the rule of claw by the rule of law. They know the League has been slow. They are doing their best to speed it up. And they are succeeding. Whereas it took six days to determine Italy's guilt it only took another four to start the machinery of sanctions.

Moreover all the indications are that the speed-up will go on cumulatively.

Meanwhile the past week has definitely established that maintenance of peace is a collective responsibility—that if one of the nations hangs back it makes it all the more difficult for the rest to press on.

Business, as Usual?

On the other hand, in London, Paris, Brussels and New York many businessmen see the possibility of large profits in continuing trade with Italy. Others see the possibility of grave losses if existing trade is cut off.

While there can be no sympathy for those who wish to exploit someone else's war for their own selfish ends, it is admitted that it would be disastrous if measures generously accepted to restrain Italy, were to harm those who imposed them more than they harmed Italy.

Hence inquiry is now going on into the question of a compensation fund and of rationing countries like Austria, Hungary and others, which might otherwise build up a profitable trade at the expense of other states which have deliberately foregone such trade.

New Peace Technique

Few informed observers expect race-horse speed under these circumstances. World public opinion has got to be familiarized with an entirely new peace technique. Apathy has to be overcome together with greed and selfishness, not only of the aggressor but of those who are anxious to make money out of his action. Vast machinery both of restraint and co-operation has to be improvised out of nothing. Hesitations have to be overcome and assistance of non-League states invoked. Above all the solidarity of League states must be maintained in the face of unremitting attempts to divide them.

Moreover, whatever steps are recommended at Geneva, it remains with the individual countries to put them into force.

Swiss Election, Oct. 26

In many cases—notably Switzerland—it is believed that special legislation may be necessary. And Switzerland has an election Oct. 26 in which the question of Swiss neutrality and Switzerland's many interests in Italy are playing an important part.

It is even alleged that by joining in sanctions against Italy, Switzerland would be playing into the hands of the "international proletariat."

While Switzerland is still rather a doubtful factor, encouraging developments can be reported elsewhere.

France Gets in Step

Despite the week-end demonstrations by Fascists in Paris, the French Government is slowly coming into step with Britain—forced perhaps by the attitude of her allies, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and the Soviets, and by realization that if the League fails now it is the end of the Locarno system of security against the danger of German invasions.

As to Germany, although her resignation from the League is about to take effect, considerable sympathy is being shown for the League's stand in behalf of Ethiopia.

"Anschluss" Reviving

It is already clear that Germany neither wishes to help Italy nor is averse to fishing in Austrian waters now that Italy is otherwise engaged Signs of a growing friendliness between Austria and Germany have multiplied during the past few days.

Moreover Italy cannot provide Germany with raw materials, whereas Britain, who is the mainstay of League action against Italy, can.

Thus, despite all difficulties, the League chariot is gradually gathering speed.

Comparatively Innocuous

It is alleged, of course, that most of the measures against Italy considered so far are comparatively innocuous. Some of them—for example the ban on loans—have been unofficially in force for months, owing to the parlous state of Italy's credit. Even the proposed refusal to accept imports from Italy is expected by some eminent authorities not to give

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Geneva Plans Ban on Italy's Key Products

(Continued from Page 1)

to examine these constitutional and juridical problems.

British initiative was responsible for sending to the full committee a reminder of the basis on which collective action is taken, namely that of mutual aid. The Covenant, it is recalled, refers to co-operation in the financial and economic domain to minimize losses and inconveniences of resisting such aggression.

Balkans Interested

This part of the obligation appeals especially in the Balkanic countries and to Russia, which point out that they will be gravely handicapped by renunciation of the Italian market. It is foreseen that the subcommittee which is taking in hand this subject will encounter difficulties, owing to the fact that the great powers to which the Balkanic states look for compensation are themselves prepared to suffer very considerable losses. It is pointed out that sacrifices must be accepted in the cause of the common security. However, it is generally agreed that the burden should be distributed in such a way that is not too onerous for a few nations. If negotiations on this point continue for some time, it is declared, they will not affect the immediate application of sanctions, because the system of mutual aid has been formally accepted by the conference.

French Active

That the French are no longer holding back is claimed by some as a result of their sponsorship of the resolution tending to place an embargo on raw materials and products essential to a continuance of are war. Further, they agreed to study boycott of Italian exportations to countries which are members of the League. The subcommittee constituted to study this subject does not expect to arrive easily at its conclusions, but it will work diligently and submit each point on which there is agreement to the Committee of Eighteen.

Sanctions for Opposition

Special importance is attached to the attitude of Austria and Hungary, which have not recognized Italian violation of the Covenant and can —unless quotas to and from these countries are strictly regulated— serve as depots for Italy. Practically the suggestion of Russia to limit exports to these countries finds favor.

The Secretary General of the League invites the governments to communicate to the League the texts of laws, decrees, proclamations or other instruments formulating measures and enforcing them. Already the British notified the Secretary that its embargo on arms to Ethiopia has been lifted. The resolution passed calls on governments which cannot apply financial measures by the end of the month to inform the Secretary of the date when they expect to be ready.

Swift Sanctions Stir New Hopes for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

a serious effect for six months, mainly because the ring of refusals is not complete and because Italy still has considerable resources including about £70,000,000 in gold with which to finance her essential imports.

Back to 1914?

Against these gloomy prognostications, however, is placed the growing realization that if the collective method fails the world is at least back at 1914.

Governments which began by being lukewarm are gradually putting their backs into it, led by Britain, which, reversing her historic role of holding the League on leash, is now foremost in urging it forward, with two members of the Little Entente, Czechoslovakia and Roumania, doing the same. It is difficult for France to lag far behind, despite the attitude of a considerable section of the Paris press, which—as some say partly for financial considerations—is very pro-Italian. But Premier Pierre Laval has now come out with an appeal to the Paris press to moderate its attacks on England.

Pro-Sanctions

With M. Laval's principal colleagues, Edouard Herriot and Joseph Paul-Boncour, decidedly more pro-sanctionist than their chief, and with the French Left gradually gaining ground at the expense of the Right, Franco-British co-operation at Geneva is expected to increase rather than to diminish.

There are also indications that French military opinion holds strongly that British help is more valuable than Italian, should there ever be difficulties with Germany.

Oil and Coal Problems

Returning to Geneva:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is pro-sanctionist, and so is Roumania. It is from these two states that Italy gets almost all her oil.

The change in the Polish Government during the week end does not help Italy, though the latter evidently hopes to buy more Polish coal if Britain—at present Italy's principal source of supplies—refuses to sell more coal to her.

Il Duce Stays On at Geneva

Meanwhile what about Italy?

Benito Mussolini used to say that he would withdraw from the League if sanctions were applied against him. He has not done so yet. The League is presumably too valuable for him in Europe—notably as the main prop for Austria's independence.

Moreover, the Italian offensive in Africa has been held up—not by Ethiopians but by the very nature of the terrain. And most military judges believe that these difficulties will increase.

Morale

At the same time it is always a question how long the primitive Ethiopians' morale will hold out against an enemy armed with bomb and airplane. But it is also a question how long the Italian morale will hold out against the combined discouragements of a not altogether glorious military campaign and of world disapproval, coupled with the growing pressure of sanctions.

It is thought probable by some that a majority of Italians even now do not realize the extent of the world's opposition to their war and that, when this is brought home to them by the fact that they can no longer sell their goods to certain countries, there will be progressive disillusionment.

Speed Important to Italy

If this is so, the factor of speed is really more important for Italy than for the League. It is pointed out that the League with Britain behind it has far greater financial resources than Italy. Moreover, it is emphasized that even if Italy is victorious on the field it would not lessen the League's responsibility for denying her the fruits of illegality.

Here in fact is another point which is beginning to emerge, namely, that some states, Britain among them, are seriously considering whether pressure on Italy should not continue even if the Ethiopians surrendered to their superior force. In this way a fair peace as opposed to a dictated settlement would be assured.

"In Union Is Strength"

In any case, it is recognized on all sides that the issue between Italy and Geneva, far more than the one between Italy and Ethiopia, is fraught with tremendous possibilities. If the League wins, it means that for the first time war has been checkmated by methods which involve no slaughter. New hope will have been opened up, not only that the world will take a similar step the next time war threatens, but that it will do so with greater assurance and more determination, having proved the practicability of the old proverb, "In union there is strength."

Women Hear War Remedy Lies in World Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—A call to the peoples of the world to avert war by straightening out their economic relationships was made here today at the opening of the annual three-day forum of the New York Herald Tribune, with 3000 women from all over the country listening to speeches by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Mrs. Roosevelt, Sir Josiah Stamp, Sir Samuel Hoare and Lady Rhondda, speaking from London; Paul Reynaud from France, and other American statesmen and business leaders.

The speakers were united in stating that general world war can be averted but only with the co-operation of all nations including the United States and with a will to peace on the part of peoples to implement treaty-making machinery.

Hull Explains Ethiopia

In a statement of the position of the United States in the Ethiopian crises, Secretary Hull, said in part:

"The main lines of American policy are clear. This country has no aggressive ambition of any kind. We make no threat against the territory or the safety of any other country. We are prepared to defend ourselves against any threat to our own safety and welfare. We are determined not to enter into armed conflicts that may arise between other countries to avoid that risk. On these matters the great majority of the American people are agreed.

"But our duty, and the necessities of the situation, do not end there. We have an opportunity to exert an enormous moral influence throughout the world in support of peace and a peaceful settlement of controversies. We should exert it, and we are exerting it."

Women's Greatest Enemy

"The greatest enemy of women all over the world is war," said Mrs. Roosevelt. "Not only conflicts between nations but between groups of people in one nation. It is to our interest to see the underlying interpendence between all groups. "We American women have the greatest opportunity for interdependent, unselfish thinking and we can take a position of leadership in the world if we prove ourselves willing to accept this responsibility."

Regardless of American national policy, its legislation, and its attitude of neutrality the only absolute guarantee of keeping out of war is that there shall be no war, said Norman H. Davis, President Roosevelt's ambassador at large.

"The British people are solidly behind the Covenant of the League of Nations in our steady determination to resist all acts of unprovoked aggression, and to substitute peaceful methods of settlement for the old methods of war," declared Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, in a broadcast from London.

Against All War

"We in Britain stand for the abolition of war and the mentality of war, whether it be on the field of battle or on the field of commerce, industry or labor."

Also speaking from London, Sir Josiah Stamp, director of the Bank of England, declared that "of all national relationships the Anglo-American is the most important for the immediate future of the world."

The third English speaker, Lady Rhondda, editor of Time and Tide, said that the "only safe way out of our difficulty is to make up our minds that this world in which we live has to be run on the lines of co-operation and of world control."

"Uncertainty" was nominated as Public Enemy No. 1 for the whole world by Paul Reynaud, Deputy of Paris, who also spoke by radio to the conference.

Needed for Stability

Uncertainty, he stated, can only be done away with by internal stability which depends upon international stability, upon re-established international trade, general currency stabilization, and a general return to the gold standard.

We must abandon the idea of neutrality as a money-making policy and cling to its only real purpose as being to keep us out of war, said Philip C. Jessup, professor of international law at Columbia University. Professor Jessup urged a definition of neutrality which will resist propaganda in the event of an attempt to entangle the United States in war.

Mrs. Ogden Reid, vice-president of the New York Herald Tribune, who opened the conference, spoke of the women of the world as "a still unrecognized supreme court" to deal with international problems.

Mrs. William Brown Meloney introduced the speakers, who included Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson, Tulsa, Okla., president, General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Miss Charl O. Williams, Washington, D. C., president, National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

League's Financial Sanctions

By League of Nations Wireless

GENEVA, Oct. 15—The Secretary General of the League of Nations has made public on behalf of the Committee for Co-ordination of Measures Under Article XVI of the Covenant the following text adopted by the committee at its meeting yesterday:

Proposal No. 2

With a view to facilitating for the governments of the members of the League of Nations the execution of their obligations under Article XVI of the Covenant the following measures should be taken forthwith:

The governments of the members of the League of Nations will forthwith take all measures necessary to render impossible the following operations:

1. All loans to or for the Italian Government and all subscriptions to loans issued in Italy or elsewhere by or for the Italian Government.

"Direct" and "Indirect"

2. All banking or other credits to or for the Italian Government and any further execution by advance overdraft or otherwise of existing contracts to lend directly or indirectly to the Italian Government.

3. All loans to or for any public authority, person, or corporation in Italian territory and all subscriptions to such loans issued in Italy or elsewhere.

Covers All Credits

4. All banking or other credits to or for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and any further execution by advance overdraft or otherwise of existing contracts to lend directly or indirectly to such authority, person or corporation.

5. All issues of shares or other capital flotations for any public authority, person or corporation in Italian territory and all subscriptions to such issues of shares or capital flotations in Italy or elsewhere.

6. The governments will take all measures necessary to render impossible the transactions mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 5, whether effected directly or through intermediaries of whatsoever nationality.

By Oct. 31, 1935

The Governments are invited to put into operation at once such of the measures recommended as can be enforced without fresh legislation and to take all practicable steps to secure that the measures recommended are completely put into operation by the thirty-first of October, 1935. Any Governments which find it impossible to secure the requisite legislation by that date are requested to inform the committee through the secretary general of the date by which they expect to be able to do so. Each Government is requested to inform the committee through the Secretary General of the League within the shortest possible time, of the measures which it has taken in conformity with the above provisions.

Memorandum on Mutual Aid

The Committee for Co-ordination has also adopted the following text:

With a view to facilitating for the Governments of the members of the League of Nations the execution of their obligations under Article XVI of the Covenant it is recognized that any proposals for action under Article XVI are made on the basis of the following provisions of that article:

"The members of the League agree further that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this article in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the Covenant-breaking state.

Russian Thefts Lead to Series Of Executions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet Government apparently has decided that only by extensive application of the "highest measure of social defense"—namely, execution—can it hope to check the persistent theft and embezzlement of state property, which official figures show has been steadily increasing during the past three years.

During the final two weeks in August, the Soviet press reported eight executions for theft, embezzlement and forgery. These included three Moscow men who forged government bonds for 50,000 rubles; four district agricultural organizers in the Ukraine who systematically falsified their accounts over a long period; and a 25-year-old construction foreman at Rostov-on-Don who embezzled government funds by forging papers.

Acceptance of Bribes

In this same period, which was selected at random, state prosecutors also demanded execution for the leaders of a group of cotton-field organizers and collective peasants at Tashkent accused of stealing cotton from collective farms; for another group in Uzbekistan accused of selling government horses and accepting bribes; and for a state employee at Odessa accused of falsifying accounts.

The official newspaper Pravda, approving such executions, declares there is no longer any excuse for widespread corruption, which is inadmissible in a "workers' state." The newspaper says that about 98 per cent of the nation's entire economy is now under state control, and the offense of these criminals is much greater because they are robbing the whole people and not mere individuals. Theft from individuals also is widespread in Russia, but is not so severely punished.

Rise in Trade Thefts

Pravda reports that state retail trade in the Russian Federated Republic during 1934 lost 45,000,000 rubles through theft, and in the city of Voronesh the loss from theft to state co-operative trading organizations has averaged in 1935 more than 9,000,000 rubles annually, compared with 8,000,000 rubles in 1934 and 7,500,000 in 1933.

The Soviet press deplores not only widespdead corruption, but also "speculation," which would not be taken so seriously elsewhere, since it appears to be little more than shrewd private trading. A large number of individuals have stoutly resisted the state's efforts to gain control of the entire national economy. More than 2 per cent of individual peasants have managed to cling to their land, and the press reports that obstinate petty traders also have managed to organize "false" producers' co-operatives, which mask individual enterprise under an outward co-operative form.

"Fake" Co-operatives

These "false" co-operatives, says Pravda, manage still to employ labor and to derive profits from the labor of others. "But how do they manage to get materials for exploitation?" asks Pravda, and replies, "Obviously by theft or by bribing state employees to sell them materials."

As an example, Pravda cites a group of "speculators" who managed almost to "corner" the meat supply on one collective farm market in the first five months of this year. This group organized its own "co-operative" sausage factory and meat-packing plant, and then sent messengers out to meet peasants on their way to market, offering them such a good price for their cattle that few ever reached the market.

This co-operative paid collective farmers satisfactory prices for their cattle and still was able to undersell government meat shops. Apparently the workers also were well paid, as they preferred to work for this co-operative than to work for state shops. However, the co-operative was declared to be "false" and its property was confiscated and its leaders scattered. Pravda cites this co-operative as a horrible example of the tendency toward speculation.

Takkaze Rises 18 Feet

During the rainy season, Ethiopia's Takkaze River rises some 18 feet above its normal level, forming an impassable barrier between the northern and central provinces.

Profit Emphasis Seen As Bar to Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

the unhealthy developments of 1923 to 1929 are beginning all over again. Again, all the figures show that production is increasing faster than either employment or wage payments and unless this development is checked the share of labor as a group in the income of industry must decline.

"If this trend continues, the present recovery will be halted and the ground prepared for another collapse. The latest gains are one-sided and temporary. While re-employment in private industry is stagnant and total wage payments are advancing scarcely as fast as the cost of living, profits are increasing by leaps and bounds. This is a new development. It reverses the sound, if slow, recovery of 1934, which was based on an effort to hold profits down and direct an increased share of industrial income to wage earners as a basis for prosperity.

"Much of the profits of industry have been made possible by the expenditure of fabulous sums of public money without reasonable return in the form of increased wage bills for industry. We cannot count upon a healthy development of business unless power is maintained and increased."

Lewis Prandles Dramatics

Another development today was a dramatic entrance in the convention of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America. Though the deadline for resolutions had been passed, he requested the privilege of introducing two. Before this was granted, he was asked to read them from the floor. One provided that no officer of the American Federation of Labor shall act as an officer or member of the National Civic Federation. The other would prohibit the American Federationist, monthly magazine organ, from accepting advertisements from firms which do not practice collective bargaining.

The first was taken by delegates as a stab at Matthew Woll, of New York, who has been prominent in the civic federation. The latter was described as an organization with an honorable past, but which now is outmoded and serving only as a vehicle for antilabor employers.

Green a Target

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was an indirect target of the second resolution through his title as editor of the magazine.

The customary situation of an advertising department working independently of the editorial and aggressively seeking a showing of revenue was said by delegates to be responsible for the action by Mr. Lewis.

Both resolutions were accepted and referred to a committee to be reported upon later.

Cabling and Talking Carried on One Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—What is described as "probably an unparalleled engineering feat" was achieved recently by the British Post Office when its cable ship was called to repair the main three-core cable between England the Channel Islands.

The break necessitated the use of the remaining single-core cable, normally kept entirely for the telephone service, for both telephone and telegraphs. For telegraphing, therefore, a sub-audio channel was used in which the frequencies are too low to be heard and can be kept free from interference with telephone speech.

The interruption lasted for 10 days and at times telegrams were passing at the rate of some 200 per hour. Throughout this time telephone working was only suspended for nine hours.

French Statesmen See Hope in Geneva Moves; Diplomats Visit Laval

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 15—French opinion attaches greater significance to the marked progress at Geneva towards effective economic sanctions than to the intensive diplomatic negotiations now centering here.

Nevertheless there are some official expressions of guarded optimism that Premier Pierre Laval's talks yesterday with the Italian and British ambassadors may prove more fruitful than previous efforts at a peaceful compromise. Persistent report here links these diplomatic parleys with the visit to London today of Gen. Enzio Garibaldi, who is said to have been sent by Premier Benito Mussolini on an official peace mission.

No Basis Yet Found

In most well-informed quarters, however, the conviction prevails that no acceptable basis for compromise is yet in sight. The key to the situation, it is generally felt, lies with the League which in the present instance means with Britain. Opinion here has been deeply impressed by British success in obtaining swift action on economic and financial sanctions at Geneva.

Although there has been no official notification as yet, French Government circles state, in response to inquiries, that the embargo on arms to Italy continues in effect while permission to export arms and other war materials to Ethiopia is now being accorded to French industrialists who demand it.

Control System in Effect

Since a strict system of control by means of export licenses was instituted by decree some weeks ago, the Government already possesses the necessary means to carry out the arms embargo.

Despite formal denial that his presence here has any official significance, Henry Morgenthau Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, is persistently reported to have discussed repercussions of economic and financial sanctions on the international monetary situation with French financial officials. Stabilization of currencies is also understood to have been among the topics of conversation at the Bank of France.

England Means War, Duce Tells Kansan

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ROME, Oct. 15—Fresh from an interview with Premier Mussolini, former Senator Henry J. Allen of Kansas said today that Il Duce appears to have lost hope of avoiding a European conflict.

The former United States Senator, publisher and observer of international affairs, after talking with Premier Mussolini for half an hour late yesterday, said:

"Apparently he believes frankly that England means war."

Il Duce told Mr. Allen in their interview—the former Senator's second with Senior Mussolini in eight years—that he appreciated America's neutrality in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

Premier Mussolini was described by Mr. Allen as in "fine feather," welcoming his army's political successes among Ethiopian tribesmen.

Former Senator Allen attributed to Il Duce the assertion that Italy would not leave the League unless military sanctions were imposed.

"In spite of the heavy international threat under which he is proceeding, Il Duce impressed me as being probably the calmest ruler in the world today," said Mr. Allen.

The interview, which took place in Il Duce's private office, was conducted in English. They asked each other about conditions in America and Italy and reviewed developments in both countries since Mr. Allen's last visit to Italy.

"Il Duce expressed appreciation for America's neutrality in the present situation," said Mr. Allen.

"We had common interests eight years ago, since Mussolini then was interested in the Industrial Court Act adopted in Kansas during my term of office as Governor.

"Mussolini adopted some features of it in his labor syndicate laws. He spoke as though he was well satisfied with its working out and with the situation in Italy."

Il Duce, the Kansan said, showed interest in the American political situation, asking about the New Deal and its progress.

"I explained the New Deal met a stiff reversal in the Supreme Court NRA decision," Mr. Allen asserted.

He said Premier Mussolini addressed him "in much more fluent English than eight years ago," and described him as "looking well, in fine condition, hard, well-trained, in fact 'fine as a feather.'"

Mr. Allen, who arrived a week ago with Mrs. Allen, said he would remain another week studying conditions in Italy for use in articles he intends to write on his return to America.

Blockade to End War Advocated by Cecil

PETERSFIELD, Eng., Oct. 15 (AP)—Viscount Cecil, President of the League of Nations Union, yesterday advocated the cutting of communications between Italy and Africa to stifle the war.

Speaking at a rally of the Petersfield branch of the Union, he asserted that would be a real and effective way to end hostilities.

Future of Youth Declared Mortgaged Under New Deal

FREEPORT, N. Y., Oct. 15 (AP)—Col. Theodore Roosevelt has launched the Nassau County Republican campaign with the assertion that his distant kinsman, President Roosevelt, has initiated schemes "modeled on dictatorships." The Colonel charged presidential promise breaking, lavish spending, violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and mortgaging the future of youth. His speech was broadcast last night.

He quoted the President's campaign promise of "rigid economy," and asserted that he had been false to this pledge. Colonel Roosevelt said the President had spent during three years "as much as was spent during the first 124 years of our existence as a nation."

Philippine Gratuity Declined by Murphy

MANILA, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Philippine Legislature was ready to hand Governor General Frank Murphy a check for $4500, but Mr. Murphy, it was disclosed, will not accept it.

The proposal was contained in a measure providing gratuities for insular government officials who will be displaced by the Commonwealth Government to be established Nov. 15. On that date Mr. Murphy will become American High Commissioner, and Manuel Quezon, President of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Murphy wrote Quintin Paredes, Speaker of the House, that he was not opposed to the gratuity proposal as a whole, but that compensation for himself must be omitted, inasmuch as his salary was "ample." Mr. Murphy now draws $18,000 annually as salary from the insular government.

Low Cost Housing Offered In Maryland

BERWYN, Md., Oct. 15 (AP)—Protests against the Government's plan to build 1000 homes at Berwyn Heights for low-salaried workers developed today among Prince George's County residents as a crew of 490 men pushed ahead with construction work.

Charles H. Stein, chairman of the Berwyn board of town commissioners, and Harry W. McNamee, a member of the board, denied reports that they had called a protest mass meeting, but said many citizens have voiced strenuous opposition to what folks here called "Tugwelltown."

Objections include assertions that the land upon which the $5,500,000 town is to be built will be removed from taxation, that educating the children living there will be an added cost to Prince George's County without a proportionate revenue, and that the community standard will be lowered by residence of "transients."

'Memorial' Re-elects Hoover

MARION, Ohio, Oct. 15 (AP).—Former President Hoover was re-elected honorary president of the Harding Memorial Association at the thirteenth annual session of the group yesterday.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Communications Commission is sitting in judgment on a plan for 25 super-power broadcasting stations, located not necessarily in specific cities but at strategic points to serve whole areas of the country.

Radio experts have seen this change in the making for some time. As a consequence the small local stations would be ultimately converted into ultra short wave transmitters, with a strictly local area.

The large national advertisers with consumers in every section would then use the big stations, while local business would have the chance to expand its advertising greatly via the ultra short wave. There has been a strong demand for more stations in the local areas which the ultra short wave, with its sharp definition, could thus supply.

Radio outgrows its earlier patterns: Page 1.

Naval—Japan Ready for Conference

TOKYO (AP)—Foreign Minister Koki Hirota dispatched an undisclosed note to London today, restating Japan's attitude toward early convocation of a naval limitations conference.

A high authority said the Japanese Government "desires to exchange views on naval problems, freely and frankly with the powers concerned for the purpose of reaching the first possible agreement."

Far East—U. S. Ship Sent to Dispute Zone

HONG KONG (AP)—The United States cruiser Nashville was dispatched today to Swatow, China, where a Sino-Japanese controversy arose over customs duties.

Chinese authorities at Swatow said the Japanese had built a wharf and refused to pay duties, but the Japanese insisted they only refused to pay a special, illegal rice tax.

The Japanese were reported to have threatened to land marines there tomorrow to force settlement of the dispute.

A British warship also was reported leaving here.

China—Dictator Reports 'Grave Problems'

NANKING—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nationalist Government, has made a hurried visit here in connection with "grave problems demanding early decision," it was announced today by government sources as quoted by the Associated Press. He may proceed to Shanghai tomorrow to continue his mystery tour of North China.

At once rumors were rife that another crisis in the relations of China's dictator with Japan was in full course. Entirely unconfirmed reports said that Japan's Foreign Minister Hirota had offered a proposition to China's Ambassador Tsopin at Tokyo. He is thought to have promised Japanese co-operation with the Chinese Government in North China, terminating Japan's aid to anti-Chinese cliques there, in return for dictatorial suppression of anti-Japanese activities throughout China. It is to be emphasized that no confirmation of these rumors has been obtained.

Japan is thought to be anxious for a settlement relative to North China, so as to hasten the economic ordering of that chaotic area.

Japan—Emperor Greets Secretary Dern

TOKYO (AP)—Emperor Hirohito received in audience today the American Secretary of War, George H. Dern.

The former Governor of Utah was accompanied by Edwin L. Neville, the American Charge d'Affaires. The American Secretary is touring the Far East on his way to represent President Roosevelt at the inauguration of the Philippines' new Commonwealth Government.

Reich—Kerrl Names Church Peace Committee

BERLIN (AP)—Hanns Kerrl, head of the National Socialist Department of Church Affairs, announced the formation today of an eight-man church committee to effect "real peace in Germany's religious life."

Protestant opposition leaders described the committee members as "mostly men who are neither hot nor cold, neither 100 per cent German Christian nor 100 per cent members of the opposition Confessional Synod, but men whose purpose it is to create a split in the Confessional Synod by trying to win over the more moderate pastors."

A similar committee of six members was named for Prussia.

Patrol Plane—On Panama-San Diego Flight

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officers aboard the new type patrol plane which last week set a record on a Virginia-to-Panama Canal flight, yesterday reported they had crossed Nicaragua in a new dash to San Diego, Calif.

Turkey—Government Bans Masonic Lodges

ISTANBUL (AP)—The Government has decided to abolish Free Mason lodges throughout Turkey. Their properties are ordered returned to the Government.

Informed sources said the action was taken because the authorities believed Masonic teachings were incompatible with the National Government's policies.

Germans Keep Control in Memel

Sport and General — Lithuanian Directorate Now in Charge

Upper—A Business Quarter of Memel, With the River Damja Running Through It. Lower—The Present Government of Memel: The Governor, Vladas Kurkauskas, Walking With the Prime Minister of Lithuania, J. Tubelis (Center), and the Lithuanian Commandant, Colonel Liormonase

Report Declares Mexico Infringes Religious Liberty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—A strong indictment of the Mexican Government for religious intolerance and persecution is contained in the report of a survey by the American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities following an investigation by Dr. Philip Marshall Brown, former professor of international law at Princeton University, a Protestant; Carl Sherman, former Attorney General of New York State, a Jew, and William Franklin Sands, formerly in the diplomatic service, a Roman Catholic.

The charge that the Mexican Government no longer recognizes the constitutional guarantee of religious freedom and that "the deliberate purpose of the government policy is not merely the correction of alleged abuses, but the extirpation of all religion in the country" features the report.

Concept of Religious Liberty

It reviews briefly the clash between the church and the state during the revolution which began there in 1911 and holds that to approach the problem of such a conflict it is essential to understand the "generally accepted American concept of religious liberty."

This concept it finds expressed by the Virginia Declaration of Rights of June 12, 1776, and stresses that "the preceding revolutionary governments of Mexico have recognized this principle in the various Constitutions and it remains incorporated in Article 24 of the present Mexican Constitution."

"While the various enactments of law as they stand at present are directed against all religious sects," the report continues, "it must be borne in mind that the religious controversy originated between the Roman Catholic Church and the various preceding revolutionary governments.

Some of the present measures were then directed at the Roman Catholic Church and originated with the Constitution of 1857, and in various periods during the past 75 years the property of the Roman Catholic Church has been seized by the Government and other measures directed at the hierarchy were enforced. The Constitution of 1917 was even more drastic in its repressive measures against the church. . . ."

The report recalls that it was the announced primary purpose of the National Revolutionary Party, now in power, to prohibit the teaching of any religion to children in the public or other schools and declares that it is "the plainly unconcealed purpose" of the government to entirely prohibit the existence of churches and clergy.

Calls Protest Unjustified

The report holds that the situation justifies strong protest by friends of religious liberty in other lands, irrespective of their church affiliations.

"We can say without contradiction," the report declares, "that in a considerable number of states of Mexico all Roman Catholics are deprived entirely of places of worship and the services of the clergy, and that in many of the other states the number of churches and priests is so limited as to infringe on the people's rights of religious liberty."

The report quotes government spokesmen as denying that "the atheistic doctrines of the Marxian and similar schools of thought are taught in the mandatory requirements for a socialistic education," but finds that "the view among educators in Mexico is that socialistic education in one form or another is ultimately intended to provide a materialistic and atheistic form of instruction for the youth in the primary and elementary schools."

New Deal Forces Not Discouraged By WPA Failure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—It is generally accepted here that the New Deal goal of 3,500,000 on work relief by Nov. 1 has failed.

If half that number are actually at work in the WPA army a fortnight hence it will be considered remarkable. The present lag in work projects has held enrollment down to about 1,500,000, and with all speed possible it is inconceivable that another 2,000,000 could be set to work in the next 15 days, or 130,000 day.

The result is one of the worst miscalculations in the history of New Deal planning, but those in charge of the program do not seem discouraged, and declare that it will not be long now before great new numbers of workers are employed in projects, just getting up speed.

Revised Plan Expected

President Roosevelt has with him on his trip both Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator, and it is thought their return will be the signal for an announcement of a general revision of work relief arrived at after their close association.

Incomplete though the work project program is, it has had the effect in many communities of taking men off the relief rolls and giving them jobs of a quasiproductive character. Taking figures of 142 cities, Aubrey Williams, acting relief administrator, announces here that September figures of families and single individuals on relief were 1,848,475 in September, as against 1,912,832 in August.

Expenditures Wilt

Expendituur,es too, went down, with a decline of 13.3 per cent, the latest month showing $52,493,301, compared with $60,526,287 for August.

Mr. Williams gave the following explanation of why the expanding works program had not brought an even greater decline in the relief rolls:

"While it is known that approximately half of the reported decline in cases is due to the expansion of the new works program, it must be kept in mind that the full effect of the transfers from the relief rolls to the works program does not become statistically evident until at least one month after the transfer and in many instances two months.

Communists Clash in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 15 (AP)—Hundreds of shots were fired here Oct. 13 in clashes between Communists and National Socialists. One man was seriously wounded when a train bearing 500 of the National Socialists was fired upon near San Rosendo Station. Many other persons were slightly injured.

New Memel Diet Sets Date to Vote On Directorate

MEMEL, Oct. 15 (AP) — The new Memel Diet will retain the same proportional representation as the previous Parliament, with Germans having 24 seats and Lithuanians five, official results showed today.

Of the total of 1,962,061 valid votes—each voter casting 29 ballots—the Einheitsliste, or consolidated German parties, secured 1,592,604, and the Lithuanian parties 369,457.

The new Diet will convene Oct. 28, when it is expected to pass immediately a vote of "no confidence" in the present Memel directorate.

The Einheitsliste is then expected to press for unrestricted operation of the Diet, and annulment of various Lithuanian decrees.

The Lithhuanian national press expressed open dissatisfaction with the results of the election, charging "terrorism from abroad" made a fair test of public sentiment impossible.

The autonomous territory of Memel went to the polls on Sept. 29 to elect a new Parliament or Diet.

A single day of balloting was not enough owing to the complicated system and the fewness of voting places.

Then after the vote had finally been taken, the Memel directorate was slow to make its official announcement, although the results had been known for several days.

Charges and Counter-Charges

Previous to the election the Germanic bloc at Memel had claimed that the Lithuanians were making every possible effort to thwart them at the polls. But there seems to have been no effective effort along such lines.

Counter-charges were made by Lithuanians that the National Socialists of Germany were aiding and abetting Germans at Memel in plans for a "putsch" that would make the territory part of the Reich.

Shortly before the actual election Great Britain, France and Italy warned the Lithuanian Government that they would expect it to observe its treaty obligations toward Memel.

Only 1000 Square Miles

The Memel territory is a strip of land along the Baltic Sea and north and east of the River Niemen—a tract of a thousand square miles.

In 1923 the Lithuanians set up a provisional government which was subsequently recognized by the allied powers. The League drew up a statute for Memel in 1924. The Government was established under a directorate, on which the Germans are said to have previously refused to serve.

Museum Buys Miniatures

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Four of the valuable miniatures sold in London last June at an auction of the J. Pierpont Morgan collection have been acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the museum disclosed Oct. 13. Among them, the museum said, was that of Jean Clouet's miniature of Charles de Cosse, marshal of France, described as "one of the most precious pieces in the whole Morgan collection."

Americans Urged to Unite On Peace-Preserving Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Maintenance of "a stalwart community of nations" in the Americas to preserve peace and carry civilization to new heights, was advocated by Secretary of State Cordell Hull here today in welcoming delegates to the second general assembly of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History.

Without making direct reference to the Italo-Ethiopian dispute or other potential disturbers of world peace, Mr. Hull told representatives of the 20 American republics that the opportunity "and perhaps the responsibility will be ours to preserve and secure to the world the benefits of civilization and carry human advancement to greater heights."

Determined on Peace

Nations of the Western Hemisphere are determined to keep the peace, he continued, and "we call upon the rest of the world to do likewise."

To the threats of misunderstanding and war, "let the answer of the Americas be the maintenance of a stalwart community of nations," Mr. Hull added, "not one of which either contemplates or fears aggression. . . .

"A survey of our assets reveals conclusive evidence that the foundations have been laid and the material is at hand for the building in the Americas of a greater civilization than any of the past. . . .

"It is to be hoped that all nations soon will forever forsake the barbarous institution of war, and that suspicion, mistrust and selfish ambition will be forever banished."

Formed in 1928

The Pan American Institute was formed following a resolution adopted during the Sixth International Conference of American States meeting in Havana during 1928. Permanent quarters are located in Mexico City in a building provided by the Government. The purpose of the organization in the collection and dissemination of information on geographical and historical matters of interest to the American people.

The officers of the Institute are, president, Prof. Wallace W. Atwood, U. S. A.; perpetual vice-president, Dr. Conde de Alfonso Celso, Brazil; vice-president, Dr. Roberto Andrade, Ecuador; voters, Dr. Scipión Llona, Peru, and Dr. Ricardo Fernández Guardia, Costa Rica. Secretary-general for the conference, Dr. William Manger, Pan American Union.

Address by Welles

The program, for the session ending Oct. 19, includes an address by Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, in charge of Latin-American affairs; papers on the redistribution of Latin-American population; the importance of geography in international relations; an inspection of Latin-American exhibits at the Carnegie Institute; and various receptions and luncheons.

Delegates for another inter-American activity—celebration of United States progress in commercial aviation—have come from Latin-American countries as guests of the Capital during Air Navigation Week, Oct. 14 to 21.

Destroyer Mahan Launched At Cost of $8,100,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—The new standard class destroyer U. S. S. Mahan was launched today at the Staten Island plant of the United Drydocks, Inc. The $8,100,000 vessel is named after the late Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, former president of the Naval War College and a delegate to the Hague Convention of 1909. It was christened by the admiral's great-granddaughter, five-year-old Helen Kathleen Hamilton Mahan.

The keel of the Mahan, which will carry armaments of five-inch guns, was laid in 1934. One of four sister war vessels, it will be completed by April or May, 1936.

Tax Survey Shows States Passed 1400 New Laws in Year

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Every state save Virginia, whose legislature did not meet, was shown today to have joined in a game of swatting the tax payer last year.

A compilation prepared for the National Tax Association by Raymond E. Manning of the Library of Congress, reported that 47 state legislatures rolled 1400 new tax laws out of their mills.

He set down 56 of these as new taxes and 65 of them as important rate increases. Of the new ones, there were seven sales taxes, five personal income, three corporate income, two capital stock, four cigarette, four horse racing, seven oleomargarine, four chain store and two slot machine.

"The motivating force behind many of these new and increased taxes was unbalanced budgets, additional relief needs, new federal funds to be matched and a persistent demand for reduced property taxes," he said.

"Many of the states are in a reasonably good financial condition. Several of these were content to go along with their existing systems while others sought to make their positions more secure. Certain other states whose financial conditions were unfavorable, attempted to improve matters while still others failed to do anything about it."

Manning's study showed that in reaching out for revenue the states had sought out virtually every imaginable avenue. He said gross income or sales taxes were now on the books in 24 states; alcoholic beverage levies in 26; oleomargarine, 23; cigarette, 19; horse racing, 25; inheritance, 47 (all save Nevada); gifts, 3; personal income, 30; corporation income, 30; national banks, according to their net income, 10; chain stores, 19.

Milk control laws, with accompanying taxes, were put on residents of Maine, Montana and Wisconsin. New Jersey and New York already had such laws.

Chair 1400 Years Old

The reputed chair of St. Peter in St. Peter's at Rome is said to be Byzantine work of the sixth century by some experts.

Interstate Compacts Are Urged by Bridges

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 15 (AP)—Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire suggested in an address today that "the chief good that might have come out of NRA" could be preserved "through interstate co-operation by interstate compacts."

He spoke at the convention of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners.

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I needed a new one and I should probably have forgotten about it until the cold weather reminded me. But I saw The Fifty Shilling Tailors' advertisement last week and I took the tip. I went to one of their branches here, and frankly I was amazed. They've got tremendous stocks—all styles, light, heavy, raglan, belted—whatever a man can want—and all sizes. The manager told me that they seldom fail to suit a man—either in style or size. I tried a few on and within a quarter of an hour I walked out with as good a coat as I've ever worn. Fifty Shillings! I'm glad I went early because—well, there were more to choose from. I was sorely tempted by the price to buy a second, but I ordered a suit instead. When you see and feel the kind of cloth they give you for 50/- and 75/- it certainly gets you.
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End of Cruelty to Animals Linked to Public Knowledge Of Their Economic Value

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—"The ill-informed attitude toward animals which underlies most cruelty needs to be replaced by that broad-minded view of their nature which is deducible from careful study of their ways and of their economic importance to man."

This is the view of Dr. A. S. Millard, former medical officer of health of the island of Cyprus, at present a traveling member of the council of the University of London Animal Welfare Society.

During a recent visit to San Francisco, en route from China to England, Dr. Millard outlined his ideas concerning the steps to be taken if cruelty to animals, practiced in many forms throughout the world, is to be minimized.

Future Leaders of Opinion

"The economic life of human beings is closely interwoven with the lives of the lower animals," Dr. Millard said, "yet the study of the relations between them is not at present regarded as an established branch of scientific sociology. It is very desirable that the universities, as centers of progressive thought, should add to their civilizing activities that of leading public opinion into an enlightened view of the relationship between man and beast, for this relationship is characterized by a progressive broadening of the sympathies, knowledge and interests of mankind.

"There are valid reasons why members of the universities should concern themselves with man's duty to animals. It is important that the relevant facts should be brought before students who in later life will influence public opinion directly as teachers, ministers of religion, journalists, or statesmen; these future leaders of public opinion have, in a university society, opportunities of associating with biologists and veterinary surgeons; the 'animal movement' needs the help of minds trained in the discipline of accurate thinking, for all good causes are liable to be prejudiced by uncritical zeal.

Inconsiderate Practices

"The majority of educated persons are opposed in theory to all forms of cruelty, but in practice various abuses still survive, ranging from the merely inconsiderate to the barbarous treatment of animals. For instance, excessive cruelty is inflicted by the current methods of trapping and poisoning wild animals. So prolonged and acute is the suffering usually caused by them that they certainly would not be tolerated if they took place within sight and hearing of the public streets.

"Such are the objectives of the University of London Animal Welfare Society, which at present is endeavoring to enlarge its scope of usefulness through two channels: first, by encouraging the promotion of sister societies throughout the world, and, second, by enlarging accurate knowledge in its field, and replacing, in so far as possible, cruel by humane methods.

"In the latter category, the society is endeavoring to encourage the wearing of artificial furs, thereby eliminating the economic urge to trap animals for their skins. As better fur-fabrics are manufactured, it is conceivable that they will wholly supplant natural skins in popular estimation, and if a few humanitarians would only start the trend, others would quickly follow. The Duchess of Hamilton wears fur fabrics entirely, and the only trouble is that they are so fine that they may encourage those who do not know they are not animal skins to wear furs of the old sort!"

University Societies

Dr. Millard pointed out that the establishment of animal welfare societies in universities is of relatively recent conception. In the past only the younger children were as a rule taught kindness to animals, and the idea was prevalent that such things were largely childish. Whereas, as a matter of fact, he declared, many of the problems involved in humane treatment of animals are appreciable only to those of more advanced years and greater education, so that an animal welfare society in a university can be much more practically effective than one among young children.

There are two such societies in England at present, he said; the one at the University of London, and another at University College, Exeter. At Otani University at Kyoto, where he gave an address, a sister society has been formed, and he is hopeful that one will shortly be organized in America as a nucleus for spread of the movement in the United States.

Vivisection Restricted

Questioned as to his views on vivisection, Dr. Millard said that his society observes strict neutrality on this question in England, because there the practice is sternly restricted by law, and both its proponents and opponents join in supporting the society. In other parts of the world, however, he did not hesitate to state his disapproval of methods by which animal experimentation is carried forward.

"There is no excuse," he said, "for allowing students to vivisect animals, or even for animals to be vivisected by an instructor before a class. In Britain since 1876 it has been illegal for students to vivisect animals to gain manual skill, and even vivisection before a class I have never seen. Yet English physicians are considered as skilled as those of other countries, where vivisection is extensively practiced under the plea that for the advancement of medicine the animals must be sacrificed.

Action Taken in China

"Another thing about vivisection is that it is demoralizing to the individual student who practices it, or observes it. I was astounded recently, in China, to find that at Shantung Christian University dogs were vivisected, under anaesthetics, by students. Now this institution is supported by Christian missionary societies of America, Britain and Canada, and it seemed to me unnecessary that, as part of Christianizing the Chinese students of Shantung, the vivisection of animals by students was being practiced. Through appealing to the societies supporting the university, the practice has been temporarily stopped, and I can hope it will be stopped permanently. But vivisection before the classes continues, which seems unnecessary and equally demoralizing."

Dr. Millard spoke favorably of the efforts which have been made in America to keep the dogs taken by pounds from being turned over to vivisectors. He held it indecent for a vivisectionist, who would not operate upon his own pet dog, to take from a pound one which might be the lost pet of some child. He praised the work of Mrs. Irene Castle McLaughlin of Chicago, and Mrs. Adelaide Hecter of San Francisco, and spoke of the effort now current to raise funds in California, so that a uniform humane pound law for the State may be placed before the voters on initiative petition.

Since the war, Dr. Millard said, he has noted a great increase in the attention given animal welfare throughout the world. "If only we can keep out of another war," he said, "there is the prospect that the rights of animals will become quite generally respected."

Cobbler Uses Bench He Built 74 Years Ago

Sam Sawyer Knight stayed home to take care of his mother when his brothers marched off to war in '61; Sam started at making shoes in the little Maine town of Limerick and he's been at it ever since.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMERICK, Maine, Oct. 15—The band came playing down the street one day in '61 and his brothers tramped off to war with the South, but Sam Sawyer Knight had to stay behind. He was the youngest, and somebody had to stay home to take care of mother.

Young Sam cast a longing look at the trim, blue-clad figures, hastily brushed a hand across his eyes and then went out to the woodshed to fashion himself a cobbler's bench. He would make shoes, this Yankee boy, to help keep the army and the townsfolk properly shod, and his mother and himself well supplied with food.

Yes, that was way back in 1861, but if one should drop into this little Maine village today he would find Sam still pegging away at his shoes. The bench is the same one that he fashioned 74 years ago when as a boy of 17 he watched his older brothers go off to "the war." A few of the lasts and tools are the same, but almost everything else is changed.

At first he did what was called piece-work, which is to say, unfinished work put out by city manufacturers among the country people to be finished by hand and shipped back in lots of 60 pairs of shoes to a case. He made 3300 pairs for one firm alone.

The advent of modern machinery changed all this. Sam couldn't hope to compete with the factory output of ready-made shoes. He could build custom shoes, however, and his neighbors and the folk from surrounding towns remained his customers as before.

For them he made lasts—all sizes and shapes, for men, women and children. The walls of his shop tell the story, for hanging in every available space, except directly behind his work-bench, are racks filled with the wooden lasts.

Made Boots for Reed

Some of the lasts, themselves, have a story to tell. One pair belonged to one of Maine's great statesmen, Thomas Brackett Reed, who rendered assistance to the Knight family in getting pension payments for the brothers who never returned from the Civil War. In return for this favor, Samuel made some boots for Mr. Reed, and they were big ones too, he says. For Mr. Reed was not only a big statesman, "but a big man as well, and had feet according to his size."

Another pair of lasts recalls Capt. Edwin Sawyer of Boston, former chief of the Boston Fire Department for whom Mr. Knight made shoes 35 years ago. Since then, Mr. Knight said, he has made shoes for so many prominent folk that he has sort of lost track of his Who's Who.

Plays E-Flat Horn

But this veteran shoemaker has not devoted all his time and energy to cobbling, nor are the awl and last his only means of expression, for Mr. Knight is a musician of note. He is a skillful performer on the E-flat horn, and has played in seven different bands during the last 50 years.

He still plays with gusto, and often trundles out the old brass horn to show his grandsons how the Civil War songs sounded when played by a real bandman of the days soon after the tunes were written. He eagerly tells of the time he first went down to Freeport to learn to play on the horn more than 60 years ago.

Sam's first band was the Saccarappa Brass Band, and his eyes light up as he remembers how they made the welkin ring with "Marching Through Georgia," and brought the folks to tears with "Tenting Tonight."

Memories of Mother

Mr. Knight has interesting memories of his mother, Katherine Sawyer, for she was brought up by Commodore Preble in his great house on Congress Street in Portland, right next door to the Longfellow mansion.

As a child she played with the little Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in the shady yard behind his house or in the high-fenced court behind the Preble house. The two children went to school together and kept up their mutual friendship until separated by distance, when Katherine married Daniel Knight and went to live on the remote farm at Paris Corner in Limerick. Samuel grew up on stories of his mother's childhood in Portland, when she thought of Longfellow as only the little boy next door, never dreaming that one day he would be the great New England poet.

Smooth Out the Nails

But business at hand interrupts the flow of gentle memories as Mrs. Hasty appears in the shop with John's shoes to be tapped and heeled. She would like them this afternoon, please, and John is particular about having the nails smoothed off inside. She has walked over from North Parsonsfield and will go into the house to visit a spell while Mr. Knight is doing the shoes.

While she is waiting, Mr. Knight explains that as a girl of 7 Mrs. Hasty too heard the band play in '61, and skipped along beside his brothers as they marched off. Then he goes right to work. First he gets out the proper last, then pegs on the taps, straightens the heels, pares the edges of both, blackens the edges of the new leather, and last of all, goes over the inside of the shoes to make sure that John will be satisfied that no nails are left to make holes in his stockings.

Women's Shoes Too Fancy

Asked if he made any shoes for women, Mr. Knight replied, "No, not nowadays. Women's shoes are too fancy, all full of little holes, they have to be, and I can't compete with the styles. It was different when the women-folk wore good, substantial shoe leather. . . . But then, I have more than I want to do with fixing their heels and making sensible shoes for the men, though to tell the truth, I don't make many shoes now. Most of my work is repairing."

And so Samuel Sawyer Knight pegs away contentedly in his tiny shop under the elms that his mother set out when he was three years old, and glances out the small-paned window at his side at the two great walnut trees that his father planted, saying to himself that he and they have had a pretty satisfying time together, and that, after all, "work keeps folks out of mischief."

Samuel Sawyer Knight, Maine's Veteran Shoemaker

For About Three Quarters of a Century He Has Been Making and Repairing Shoes for His Townspeople at the Bench Shown in the Picture

Dickens Fellowship Members Tell Of Characters Met in Summer Travel

Members of the Dickens Fellowship, Boston branch, opened their season last evening with reports of their summer travels. It wasn't long, of course, before Ethiopia crept in.

Speaking at the customary meeting place, Arlington Street Church, Prof. Frank W. C. Hersey, after describing his annual rambles over the Dickens country, told of conversations with Italians he had met. While stopping in a city in Italy, during the latter part of August, just before the conference met in Geneva, he related what his hotel manager, a typical Fascist, said in response to a casual, "Well, what do you think about this matter in Ethiopia?"

Arguments for War

"Why won't England let us alone?" was the answer. "Look at her! She has Canada, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and she won't let us have Abyssinia. You Americans have shut us out of the United States, and we must have an outlet somewhere. Abyssinia is what we want, and Abyssinia is what we are going to have."

Another hotel man, Mr. Hersey stated, said practically the same thing. A head waiter with whom he talked, in the same city, a man of Fascist ideas, said he believed in war, and added, "I know what war is. I went through the World War. I should not like my son to go to war, but what does all this pacifism amount to? What is the good of the League of Nations? You get soft without wars. Men have to have wars to keep things interesting."

Remarking that probably that was the attitude in other sections of Italy also, Mr. Hersey pointed out, "There is no question of morality about it."

Patriotic British

Having seen something of the Jubilee celebrations in England, he related a few incidents demonstrating the loyalty of the British to their sovereign, and said: "The secret of the whole thing, you know, is that the English don't have the Fourth of July to be patriotic in, and here was their big chance to celebrate for the whole summer."

Miss Grace S. Leavitt, another member of the fellowship who has just returned from abroad, praised the cleanliness of European streets, in a speech which would have warmed the heart of Mayor Mansfield. Speaking of the promenades of Lucerne, she said: "I couldn't help thinking what they would have looked like in Boston, littered with paper and peanut shells. There you couldn't see a bit of paper as big as your finger-nail, though hundreds of people were walking up and down."

Both Sides of the Water

That the coaching days of old England are being revived was declared by Mr. Edward F. Payne, former president of the branch, who described in a truly Pickwickian manner his recent motorcoach trip to the Pacific coast, with all its eventful stops at places, its interesting and strange characters, and queer bundles. He told also of his visit to Hollywood and of an interview with Freddie Bartholomew, the young David Copperfield of the screen.

Connecticut Firm Pays 6 P. C. Bonus to Employees

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Oct. 15 (AP)—The Fafnir Bearing Company paid a bonus of 6 per cent of their wages today to about 1200 employees. At the company's office it was said: "The volume of business has kept up fairly well and the company feels the employees should share in a dividend."

The company inaugurated the bonus system this year, paying an 8½ per cent bonus the first quarter and 5 per cent the second quarter.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Wednesday fair and moderately cold, moderate to fresh northwest and north winds.

All New England States: Fair and colder tonight; Wednesday fair.

Eastern New York, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds, weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	73	Minneapolis	50	70
Bermuda	76	76	New Orleans	72	84
Chicago	52	62	New York	58	68
Denver	60	76	Norfolk	60	76
Helena, Mont.	44	56	Philadelphia	62	68
Jacksonville	74	74	St. Louis	60	82
Kansas City	58	74	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	56	70	Washington	64	76
Miami	80	86			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T. Oct. 15.
B—Maximum Oct. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:11 p. m., height, 11.3 feet.
Wednesday, 1:49 a. m., height, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:34 p. m.

Clark Named Connecticut Rural Resettlement Head

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15 (AP)—Walter C. Clark of Norwich was appointed rural resettlement director for Connecticut today by Mrs. Dorothy M. Beck, regional director. Mr. Clark's offices will be located in New Haven. For the past 12 years he has been extension agent in New London County for the Federal Department of Agriculture.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Today's High Lights

5:00 WEEI, Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.
7:15 WAAB, National convention, Sons of Italy, in Boston.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace"; Frank Munn; Lucy Monroe; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Oliver Wakefield, comedian; Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatization of the news.
8:30 WNAC, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; Stewart Wille, pianist, guest artist; Don Voorhees and his concert orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloists.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Sophie Tucker, guest soloist.
9:30 WEEI, Eddy Duchin and his orchestra; finals in national talent contest.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:30 WBZ, Helen Hayes in "The New Penny," with all-star cast; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Studio Party, with Sigmund Romberg; Deems Taylor; soloists, chorus and orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatization of the news.
10:30 WAAB, "String Sinfonia"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	596kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Recorded program	Boston Civic Or-	"Flash Gordon"	Sporting Matinee
5:15	Recorded program	chestra concert	Baseball school	Sporting Matinee
5:30	Singing Lady	Popular vocalist	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee
5:45	"Little Orphan Annie"	Clara, Lu and Em	"Dick Tracy," sk	Sporting Matinee
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"Animal Closeups"	News; sketch	Sport Comment	Benay Venuta; or.
6:30	News; features	Soloists; speaker	Nature League	Talk; Russian or.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	News Parade	Sisters of Skillet	Dramatic sketch
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Norsemen Quartet	'Musical Moments'	Sketches; music	Nat. convention,
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	Popular vocal	Kate Smith; orch.	Sons of Italy
7:45	Band concert	Strange Facts	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Reisman's Orch.;	"Lavender and Old	Soloist; organ
8:15	dramatic sketch	comedy; soloists	Lace"; soloists	Gabriel Heatter
8:30	"Welcome Valley";	Wayne King and	Lawrence Tibbett;	ERA Opera Orch-
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch.	his orchestra	Voorhees's Orch.	estra concert
9:00	N.T.G. and his Girls;	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Casa Loma Orch.;	Organ; soloist
9:15	soloists; orchestra	Sophie Tucker	Walter O'Keefe	Perley Stevens &
9:30	Helen Hayes in "The	Eddy Duchin's Or-	Fred Waring and	his orchestra
9:45	New Penny"; orch.	chestra; soloists	his Pennsylvani-	News Service
10:00	Wendell Hall, songs	Sigmund Romberg;	ans; Col. Stoop-	Fisher's Orchestra
10:15	NBC vocalists	soloists; orchestra	nagle and Budd	Velez-Yolanda Or.
10:30	WBZA Players, from	Joe Reichman and	Dramatized news	String Sinfonia;
10:45	Springfield	his orchestra	Spotlight Revue	concert orchestra
11:00	Reports; news; Hugh	Forecasts; news	News Service	Abe Lyman and
11:15	Barrett's Orchestra	Sports; music	Delange's Orch.	his orchestra
11:30	Hugh Barrett and his	Jesse Crawford,	Jimmy Lunceford	Dick Gardiner and
11:45	orchestra	organist	and his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:05 (WEEI, 10:30; 10:45, 3, 5, WBZ, Forum on Current Problems: addresses by well-known leaders.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: talks; soloist; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WEEI, Music Guild: chamber music recital.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 WNAC, National Student Federation program: talk, "Youth Today."
6:15 WBZ, "Japan's Trade Relations With America," W. Cameron Forbes, former Ambassador to Japan.
6:30 WNAC, From the Governor's Office: talk.
6:35 WAAB, "Vanished Voices"; novelty sketch.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, Cavalcade of America: Franchot Tone, in sketch; players; soloists; orch.
8:00 WBZ, "Rendezvous"; Jane Williams; Phil Duey; Men About Town; Ricci's Orch.
8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:30 WNAC, Burns and Allen; Milton Watson, tenor; Ted Husing; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "John Charles Thomas and his Neighbors"; Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury."
9:00 WEEI, Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, Talk by Heywood Broun, columnist, "Saying Things at Night."
9:30 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; sketch, with Warden Lewis E. Lawes.

Late Evening

10:00 WNEI, Frank Crumit; soloists; players; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, Carnegie International Exhibition of Contemporary American and European paintings; speakers; interview.
10:00 WAAB, "Husbands and Wives," with Allie Lowe Miles and Sedley Brown.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatization of the news.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his dance orchestra; vocal soloist.
11:15 WAAB, Public Opinion: "Tariff Effect on the Farmer," Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Massachusetts.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Curley pushed toward senatorship

Political soothsayers are still trying to predict the path Governor Curley will tread in 1936, when it comes time for him to choose between the road which leads to the United States Senate and that which might take him back to the governorship.

Representative John P. Higgins (D), from Massachusetts, leaned over the luncheon table today and made his guess that the Governor would head for Washington. His supporting arguments are:

Governor Curley wants to end his political career by sitting in the United States Senate. It has been his greatest ambition. He has gone as high as he can in state office. The United States Senate is the next logical political height for him to conquer, say his friends.

Further, Representative Higgins argues, Governor Curley, despite his great political strength, undoubtedly realizes that the Republicans have a real opportunity this year to regain several of the high state offices. By running their strongest candidate against the Governor, they might be able to defeat even him. And certainly the Governor would rather go down fighting for the Senate post than be defeated for the governorship.

* * *

State Democrats all for Roosevelt

But other Democrats laugh heartily over any statement that Governor Curley might be defeated in 1936. He is the political "head man" of the State, if there ever was one, regardless of Senator David I. Walsh or anyone else.

Proof of this came last week when federal and state office holders gathered at the Parker House and decided that Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, should lead the combined federal and state forces in the campaign next year. "Joe" is a Curley man and the decision, of course, boosts the Curley Democratic stock.

In addition, it puts to rout rumor-makers, who predicted that Governor Curley and President Roosevelt would split openly. Perhaps there is some ill feeling between the two, but evidently neither plans to reveal it. The little Parker House meeting thus makes certain a 100 per cent Roosevelt delegation to the Democratic convention.

* * *

Why Tague got postmastership

Peter F. Tague, Governor Curley's candidate for the Boston postmastership, takes office tomorrow, a little ceremony that undoubtedly puts a gleam of triumph in the eyes of James Michael.

But there is some talk among politicians that the Tague appointment by President Roosevelt was not a Curley victory over Senators Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge, but rather a personal victory for Mr. Tague.

According to the talk, Mr. Tague received the post not because of Mr. Curley, but in spite of him. The President, when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was quite friendly with Peter, when the latter was a member of Congress. It is this friendship that clinched the postmastership for Mr. Tague, some politicians insist.

* * *

Chances of two Hurleys

Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer, appears to be gathering considerable strength for the governorship, even though he has not yet declared himself a candidate. It is almost certain that he will run for the office, particularly if the Governor seeks Senator Coolidge's seat in Washington. And his organization is well established, the result of his extensive travels throughout the Statt.

Representative Higgins, while talking about Governor Curley, insisted that "Charlie"-Hurley is the only man, outside of the Governor, who would stand a real chance of winning the gubernatorial fight in 1936. He cannot see Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley as a potential victor.

The Democratic gubernatorial candidate, to stand a good chance of winning, must live near Boston, where the majority of Democratic voters of the State reside. the Representative argues. "Charlie" Hurley comes from Cambridge. "Joe" Hurley comes from Bristol County, where the total number of Democratic voters is small.

In the last election, "Charlie" Hurley was the No. 1 vote-getter in Boston. He even led "Jim" Curley in the city where "Jim" was Mayor for three four-year terms. "Joe" Hurley was well down the list.

So Representative Higgins has made two statements that place him on the limb. It remains to be seen whether Governor Curley and Treasurer Hurley will cross him up and cut the limb from under him.

Edgar M. Mills

Big Apple Crop Expected

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 15 (AP)—Improvement in prospects for the apple crop in New Hampshire was seen today by the State Department of Agriculture. A yield of approximately 690,000 bushels was estimated as compared with slightly more than 312,000 bushels a year ago.

Permanent Exhibit Of School Handcraft Planned in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An exhibition of school work which was a prominent feature of the recent conference of the World Federation of Education Associations at Oxford is now planned as a permanent institution. It is expected to become one of the regular London 'sights"—housed in some such building as the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The plan in establishing the exhibition on a permanent basis is not to turn it into a museum. As a museum it might, it is realized, present an interesting comparison between the handcraft of 1935 and the handcraft of ancient Egypt, of medieval Germany, or of any other place and period.

But that is not the point. When the exhibition was on view in Oxford in its three branches—elementary school work, secondary school work, and the work of technical and art schools—it was recognized that the possibility of examining samples of the most advanced craftsmanship executed by children and by young people who, beyond them, were studying more advanced art, might act as inspiration not only to English teachers and students but to teachers and students all over the world.

Farmers to Vote on Hog Plan

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 15 (AP)—Farmers of New Hampshire will vote Oct. 26 on whether they favor continuance next year of the corn and hog adjustment program which expires on Nov. 30, Farm Bureau leaders announced today. A referendum will be held by each of the county offices, except in Carroll County, where hog raising is said to be negligible.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING IS POINT-OF-SHOPPING ADVERTISING!

It is a rare person or family who can go for long without buying something. Pantry, bathroom, wardrobe and household needs must be supplied daily.

With few exceptions they are satisfied at the retail store.

Since the newspaper is the primary advertising medium of the retailer, the newspaper reader turns consciously to its advertising columns—ready to buy.

Here is the asset which no other advertising has!

Newspaper advertising begins with readers and ends with buyers. It permits everyone on any day of the week to read and select from a large number of offers.

It permits the advertiser to picture and describe his merchandise, to feature price and to tell where it may be bought

—at the time when the reader is actively planning to buy!

Boston Day... Hurley, Housing, Election, ERA...

(Continued from Page 1)

the project at its original site, the attempt was unsuccessful because:

The original site is assessed at $246,900.

The Government offered $302,800, or 22 per cent above the assessed valuation.

The owners held out for a total of $481,000, or almost $200,000 in excess of the Government offers.

Dean Johnson—He Tells Boston About Social Credit

Since the Province of Alberta voted Aug. 23 to guarantee at least $25 a month to all adult citizens, Boston has wondered what it was all about. Today it knew. At least that certain portion which crowded into the Copley-Plaza Hotel last night to hear remarks of the Very Rev. Dr. Hewlitt Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, England, knew.

They heard that it was based on a rather new economic theory, philosophy, or what you will, called Social Credit. The Dean of Canterbury was in Boston to explain Social Credit. It wasn't an easy job, but the Dean tried to use very simple figures.

"The world," he observed "is like a railroad station, with people clamoring at the gates to travel on the trains but with the trains going out only half full. The others can't ride because there are not enough tickets. Why not make some more tickets?

The tickets, he then declared, stand for money. The Government creates the money and puts it into circulation by issuing it to citizens as dividends. The amount of money put out depends upon the matter of balance—balance between what is produced and what it takes to buy it so that all may have what they need.

The Dean had a word for those who say that Social Credit payments would have a demoralizing effect because recipients would not have to earn what they get.

"Dividends," he asserted, "would have the effect of providing economic freedom for the individual, hence promote his growth, give wider channels in which to find self-expression."

The Dean is in America to advise with Alberta authorities in application of Social Credit practices. He is allied with Major C. H. Douglas, accredited with being the founder of Social Credit. While here he will lecture in Canada and the United States. He left for New York this morning.

[*Social Credit explained: Page 19.*]

Babson—Criticizes Dean's Social Credit Plan

"The good dean may be an excellent philanthropist, but he is a poor statistician," charged Roger W. Babson, economist, today, after hearing Dean Johnson's talk. "He puts the cart before the horse.

"You can't just print a five dollar bill, you have to save it," he asserts in a prompt reply.

Mr. Babson lumps the various plans all together and says that Social Credit is just the Townsend plan in evening clothes.

"I frankly acknowledge that the time may come when it may be wisdom—society's self insurance—to pay heads of families $25 or some other sum a month. This, however, should be honestly paid as insurance."

[*Full text of Mr. Babson's reply to the Dean of Canterbury: Page 19.*]

Saves Cable—Fisherman Lets Tangled Net Go

You can chalk it up to the circumstance that Captain James Van Amburg likes to read the foreign news in the papers these days as being the reason that the European cable that runs off Cape Cod is still working.

He commands the Boston fish dragger Andover and this morning he was dragging for more red fish to credit to the 100,000 pounds aboard, when his net and steel lines caught in the North Atlantic cable. Only by cutting the cable in two could Captain Van Amburg save his net worth $200 and the rest of his tackle.

But if he cut the cable he wouldn't get the latest news from the presently crowded transatlantic wires. Very shortly came the order to cast lines overboard and the Andover steamed away, her skipper reconciled that he had made a contribution to modern journalism.

"At least they should give him a free paper," reasoned friends who heard the story down on Fish Pier this afternoon.

ERA—Rotch Receives $750,000 to Eke Out

Whether or not the WPA will ever actually supplant the ERA became a matter of secondary importance in the mind of ERA-WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch this morning as he hastened to cash the $750,000 federal check which will tide over ERA until Nov. 1.

Administrator Rotch had deluged Washington with many letters explaining in detail Boston's piteous plight. But as Lewis Carroll would have put it, "Answer came there none." Finally, he telephoned to Aubrey Williams, who runs WPA matters while Harry L. Hopkins is cruising with the President.

The result this morning was the above-mentioned check which now brings Massachusetts' ERA total for October to $5,750,000. And which, incidentally, will keep the 100,000-odd ERA workers from the jeopardy of joblessness for another 16 days.

Mr. Rotch stated this morning that he has sent "fully as many WPA projects as we need to send." He is still receiving project suggestions, however, in case worthier works may be substituted for those already approved.

The local office has followed President Roosevelt's instructions to apply for approximately three times as many projects as will ultimately be approved. Massachusetts' total is 7000 projects, worth $206,799,418. Divided by three, the State will ultimately put into operation 2300 projects with a total federal expenditure of about $68,900,000 Mr. Rotch explained that even with this one-third cut, about twice as many projects would be available as he expected actually to go into operation.

Milk—New Paper Containers Add to Cost

Boston housewives who had looked forward to the proposed paper milk containers lost some of their enthusiasm today when it was learned that the Massachusetts Milk Control Board has decided that such containers would increase the price by 1 cent.

Although the board has not ruled against the use of paper "bottles," its 1-cent rule is expected to prevent the general use of such containers.

In brief, here are the board's reasons for not favoring the new type of milk container:

The milk market is so highly specialized, and its competitive factors so delicately balanced at the present time, under state and federal regulations, that disturbance of that balance by the injection of a controversial experimenet effecting market prices, might lead directly to a form of price cutting with losses to many dealers and many farmers, and no benefit to consumers.

Greeks—Send Home $12,000,000 During Year

The year 1935 may still be dubbed by some as another depression year but the 600,000 Greeks who earn their livelihood in the United States feel entirely different about it. In fact, so much different, that they sent a total of $12,000,000 last year in good American money to friends and relatives in Greece.

This was learned today from Karl L. Rankin, American Commercial Attaché in charge of the Athens office o fthe United States Bureau of Foreign, and Domestic Commerce who landed here today from Greece.

In Boston today and tomorrow, Mr. Rankin plans various trips about the country in order to promote further trade between the United States and Greece.

He also spoke of the amity between the two countries because of the many Greeks living on this side of the water. Another interesting item pointed out by Mr. Rankin was that practically the total volume of commerce between this country and Greece is carried on American ship, thus reviving the old Yankee tradition of American cargoes in American ships.

Election—Senatorial Control With Essex Voters

Voters in the Second Essex Senatorial District went to the polls today.

There they decided whether Governor Curley shall be given numerical control of the Massachusetts Senate. Voters choose a State Senate successor to the late Albert Pierce, Republican.

On the ballot was John C. Birmingham, Democrat, and William H. McSweeney, Republican. Between them rests the question. If the Republican candidate wins party members believe their 21-19 majority will be sufficient to block the Curley steamroller, even though Senator James G. Moran or others may desert Republican ranks in a close fight.

But, if the Democratic candidate pulls out victor from today's election, Governor Curley may be even more certain of control of the Senate.

As voters flocked to the polls today both parties were confident of victory, although some localities resented recent influx of Boston's "spellbinders" to bolster the campaigns of both sides. A fairly large percentage of the total voters is expected to cast ballots.

The importance of this special election has overshadowed, somewhat, the eight municipal primaries being held today. Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Everett, Lynn, Waltham, Pittsfield and Springfield are nominating mayoral candidates, as well as finalists for other municipal posts.

[*Significance of recent Massachusetts elections and political developments are explained in today's Up and Down Beacon Hill column: Page 4.*]

PWA—Twelve of 14 Boston Projects Attacked

The city of Boston's proposed 14 PWA projects went under attack today as the Joint Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Real Estate Exchange flatly voted to oppose 12 of those under consideration. Their recommendation went to the State Emergency Finance Board for further discussion. The board went into conference at 2 p. m. today.

The Chelsea Street Bridge and the Quincy Market Improvements were the only two that passed the gauntlet of the joint committee of civic interests. The 14 projects call for expenditures of $4,800,000.

According to the joint committee there has been no indication of emergency conditions requiring immediate undertaking of so costly a program. Especially, they said, as unemployment relief will benefit little or nothing from the carrying out of these costly projects.

Members of the committee told the state board that it was hoped that they would protect the taxpayers of the city by reducing this program to the minimum necessary for indispensable projects.

A letter from Eric A. Nelson, president of the Real Estate Owners and Tenant League, to the emergency board said that this group opposed all of the projects. They did not feel that the city was in any position to undertake these expenditures at this time.

Customs—Big Rush In Goods for Bonded Warehouse

Rumblings of European war talk echoed rather loudly on Boston's busy waterfront today, as custom's collection reports indicated that local importers are laying up stores for themselves just in case trouble develops abroad and the question of ship space or rates becomes a factor.

Goods are being rushed to Boston from overseas in increasing volume and much of the total goes into bonded warehouses, where duty is not required to be paid until the goods are removed.

Customs figures issued by Joseph A. Maynard, collector, shows that last week $446,386 worth of goods went into warehouses at Boston from foreign ports. A year ago the entrances for warehouses were but $67,422.

But imports for consumption are on the steady upward path, too, $1,881,753 worth coming in last week against $1,512,771 a year ago. And it means something to Uncle Sam, for revenus in the form of duties, is jumping too. Duties collected for the week were $418,690 compared with $288,056 a year ago.

This brings the collections since July 1 (start of the fiscal year) up to $6,651,411, which is $1,798,857 more than was collected in the similar period a year ago.

Boston Elevated Masses Its Equipment for Annual Drive on Snow

Preparations get under way late spring and continue throughout summer and fall. More than $1,000,000 worth of modern equipment and tons of salt and sand ready for signs of the first fall of snow.

By a Staff Photographer

Here's How the Boston Elevated Keeps Its Lines Open in Winter

Upper Left—Huntington Avenue After a Snowstorm. Upper Right—Elevated Snow Fighters. Lower Left—An Elevated Snow Fighter. Center—Snow-Removal Equipment. Lower Right—A Modern Snowplow

Trucks loaded with sand, or piled high with rock salt, moved over streets of Boston today to sheds and warehouses located in strategic spots. To persons who knew, this unobtrusive activity meant but one thing: the El is preparing for winter so that all Boston can ride to work no matter how deep the snow.

The El this year is girded for its long-month struggle against snow and ice as never before. Its equipment has been brought up-to-date. Its organization, trained by experience, is efficient. And most important of all, in the opinion of executives, a zealous will fires every worker to "keep the El running" whatever the cost.

Building Up Enthusiasm

"It has taken years to build up this all-important quality of enthusiasm in our ranks," the maintenance department explained today. "Without it the most highly trained organization, using the best equipment, will fail in the teeth of bitter gales. With it, though poorly equipped, any force can battle blizzards on even terms."

"This year we have over $1,000,000 worth of modern equipment. We have a seasoned snow force of 1500 available men. And we have reason to expect not only a good job done this coming winter, but the best job ever as a public service to Boston."

Early Start

In the warm days of late spring when winter is farthest from the public thought, the El starts to make ready for the blizzards eight months away. The snow force of the previous winter is disbanded. Plows, snow loaders and other pieces of equipment are out of commission. So the El's first job is to spend several weeks housecleaning, discarding wornout equipment and repairing, repainting and rebuilding.

Next, the winter supply of sand and salt must be purchased. From New York State by barge, 5000 tons of salt is brought to Boston Harbor. Sand is purchased locally. In six depots widely separated throughout the 100-square-mile area which the El serves, the sand and salt are distributed during early fall.

Contracts Drawn

Meanwhile contracts must be drawn up to furnish extra men, extra trucks, for permits to plow off the streets and even for permits to dump snow. About 800 regular El "blue uniform" men are always on call, but provisions must be made for the "shock troops," some 700 more men always on call in case a heavy storm threatens to tie up the system.

Though its own equipment totals 126 various types of snow plows, 34 sand spreaders, 10 snow loaders, etc., the El must also contract for extra machines. More than 100 trucks rigged to serve as snow plows must be always ready for service. One third of these must also be equipped to sand the streets when a cold snap descends without warning to freeze the highway slush.

Permits Secured

Before a single car track or bus route can be plowed out, the El must secure municipal permission. As the El's 200 miles of bus lines and 420 miles of car tracks extend throughout Greater Boston, the task of making these arrangements takes several weeks. Sometimes the El undertakes to plow out streets entirely where its service operates.

At the dispatcher's office in Charlestown and in the maintenance office in the Park Square Building are two barometers. With these, and with daily and sometimes hourly reports from the airport weather station at East Boston and the weather bureau in the federal building, the El will be waiting, early in December for the first reports of snow.

Reports Watched

At the first flurry, the dispatcher in Charlestown will contact by telephone the entire snow force, both regulars and relief crews. In the Park Square Building the superintendent of maintenance, who has full charge, will watch weather reports of the approaching storm. At the first sign that a real storm is imminent, the command to plow will be given.

One after another the 100-odd plows will roar out of the garages and swing into action on the designated routes. Scout cars will follow the plows to check on the progress made, the severity of the storm and to spot possible troubles. Motormen, conductors and bus operators all will also he on sharp lookout. At the first sign of delay—perhaps a loose wire that may soon fall, perhaps a stalled automobile near the tracks or in the road, a frozen switch—these men will instantly telephone headquarters.

Superintendent Orders

Back in the Park Square Building the superintendent is in command. He strives to see that cars and buses are kept running on schedule, that there have been no accidents, that the plows are kept abreast of the snowfall. He is the one man of the whole force who must not leave his post.

The superintendent has at his command 18 giant fighters. These are powerful truck plows, equipped to meet any emergency: to plow through great drifts, to thaw out frozen switches, to sand icy roads, to tow stalled autos, even to tow surface cars or buses if necessary. When a trouble call comes through, the superintendent decides how to meet the emergency. If the jam is serious snowfighters are rushed to the rescue. These invaluable machines are new to the elevated, purchased in 1934. In one nine-day period last January they pulled 1000 stalled automobiles from the El right of way.

At least one and usually two big storms strike Boston in a winter. Then the El force works for four and five days clearing up.

Snow and ice removal is expensive. Last year the El spent $222,000 on the work, but that was an expensive season.

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New Fords—They're On View to N. E. Dealers

Ford dealers in New England gathered in Mechanics Hall in Boston today, the doors barred to all outsiders, while they viewed the new 1936 line of passenger cars, commercial units and trucks, which will be shown to the public on Saturday.

At the Boston meeting Mr. Ford, Edsel Ford and company officials addressed the dealers through the medium of talking films, as they did in other cities. Other films showing the performance and mechanical details of the 1936 cars were also shown.

[*Principal refinements in the new 1936 Ford cars: Page 15.*]

U. S. S. Clark—Destroyer Takes to Water at Quincy

The U. S. S. Clark, newest United States Navy destroyer, was launched today at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

This destroyer, longer and heavier than older type craft in its class, was christened by Mrs. Samuel S. Robison of Frederick, Md. Mrs. Robison is the daughter of the late Rear Admiral Charles Edgar Clark, U. S. N. The vessel was named in honor of him.

The Clark was the second to be launched among 10 destroyers being constructed in various shipbuilding yards of the country. A destroyer leader, it is of 350 tons greater displacement and 40 feet longer than the usual destroyer.

Revere—Treasury Shortage Cut to $875

Of a cash shortage of $13,277 in the accounts of Revere's former city treasurer, reported last night by Theodore W. Waddell, director of the state division of accounts, $12,401 has been turned over to the present treasurer, leaving a balance due of $875, according to Mr. Waddell today.

The former city treasurer is, according to the account director's office, James M. O'Brien who was elevated to the position of Mayor last year.

Changes in the system of bookkeeping were recommended in the report.

Security Act—Carter Says It'll Cut Employment

The Social Security Act will "cut existing employment to the absolute minimum in every well managed industry," it was declared today by Winthrop L. Carter, president of the New England Council, who spoke before the American Institute of Accountants in Boston. He reminded his listeners that provisions for unemployment and pensions "places a tremendous cost, payable in cash, on industry."

Mr. Carter explained what he felt to be the attitude of the average employer as follows:

"When the law requires you to pay a tax based on your total pay roll, you will naturally try to keep that pay roll at the lowest possible figure."

Mr. Carter roundly criticized the reluctance of New England managements to change established policies with the times and charged them with putting more faith in a change of the times to establish the efficiency of their rigid policies.

For industry to continue to prosper in New England Mr. Carter outlined two fundamental changes in management policies.

Labor relations, the first, he urged must be accepted into business practices along with other more accurate functions even though more abstract. The Social Security Act, which will place an added burden upon industry through a payroll tax, will require a study of labor efficiency and production if manufacturers are to realize profits, he added.

In stressing the value of planning, the second of his changes, Mr. Carter urged business to use accounting as a means to penetrate and explore the future instead of being merely used as a historical record. He pointed out that companies with the most flexible managements have withstood the New Deal gales better.

Unitarians—Call Upon Workers to Oppose War

Workers of the nation were exhorted to take action against war in a resolution made public today from the headquarters in Boston of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice.

The appeal:

"To workers of America: Enter at once into action against the war activities which again threaten to engulf the world in strife.

"We urge you to practice non-co-operation with all nations engaged in warfare by refusing to assist in manufacturing munitions and supplies of any kind which may tend to aid and comfort the people of those countries, and to refrain from buying, selling or transporting the same."

State Police—2000 Apply For 26 Detective Jobs

Massachusetts today is preparing to add 26 new detectives to its State Police department. At the present time there are only 14 detectives in the state force. Expansion of this department was approved by the 1935 Legislature.

Personal applications closed at 5 p. m. last night, while mail applications will be accepted up until midnight tonight. Officials reported today that more than 2000 applications have been so filed.

One third of these applications are from World War veterans, one half from members of police departments, the remainder coming from every walk in life.

The position requires a rigid civil service examination. This will be given Saturday, Oct. 26. The position pays a yearly salary of $2400 as a minimum and $2940 as a maximum.

Harvard—Alumni Elect Judge Hand as President

At their regular annual meeting last night the Harvard Alumni Association elected Learned Hand of New York City, president of their association for the current year. He is a judge of the United States Circuit Court and a graduate of the Harvard Law School in 1896. Judge Hand succeeds Charles C. Burlingham, a lawyer, of New York City.

President Emeritus A. Lawrence Lowell of Boston was chosen chairman of the tercentenary meeting of the Harvard Alumni to be held in Cambridge on Sept. 18, 1936, in conjunction with the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the college.

Chosen as vice-presidents of the Alumni Association at the same meeting to serve three years, were David Cheever and Harrison Tweed of New York City.

Red Stickers—Cars With Imperfect Brakes to Get 'Em

Massachusetts motorists were under warning today that they must have their automobiles meet all safety requirements by next Thursday or else one of the many state motor vehicle inspectors lurking on all highways will be likely to put a "taboo" sticker on every car that does not come up to the tests.

Motor Vehicles Registrar Frank A. Goodwin made this statement yesterday and is determined that all machines be carefully inspected for braking facilities. The registrar said that his inspectors will paste red "danger" stickers on the windshields of all automobiles and trucks whose brakes cannot stop them within 40 feet at a speed of 20 miles an hour.

Cars that do not come up to this requirement must have brakes adjusted or fixed at once. Brakes that will stop a car within 22 feet at 20 miles an hour are classed as "perfect" by the registry.

This new drive is probably one of the most drastic safety regulations the Commonwealth as ever witnessed, Mr. Goodwin said. Any automobile carrying one of these red stickers, the registrar announced, which is operated at an unreasonable speed will have the plates removed at once and the operator will lose his license.

On the reverse side of these stickers printed in plain lettering appears the following: "This car is mechanically unsafe. You must remedy this at once and have the car inspected at an official inspection station, or at an office of the registry of motor vehicles. If they sign the tag given you by the inspector, you are authorized to remove this sticker."

Grounding—Montgomery Captain Mistook Island

Grounding of the Ocean Steamship Company's coastwise liner City of Montgomery on Lovell's Island in outer Boston Harbor was explained today. Mariners from Maine to Florida have pondered about the "why" since Thursday night, when the vessel with 49 passengers, bound for Savannah, via New York, went ashore during clear weather and in a calm sea about 10 p. m. She remained hard and fast until the Saturday night tide when tugs pulled her off, after cargo had been lightered and passengers returned to Boston.

Capt. Bertrand H. Garfield, skipper in coastwise waters for many years and a familiar figure in shipping circles along the coast, stood before local United States Steamboat Inspectors at the Appraisers' Stores, Atlantic and Northern Avenues and answered questions. "I stepped out of the pilot house for a moment," he said. "Returning from the lighted decks to the darkened pilot house I mistook Lovell's for Gallop's Island, went ahead instead of turning to starboard, fetched up on the shore."

The vessel, now in drydock in East Boston, was surveyed and found to have 75 damaged bottom plates and a damaged propeller. Repair men estimate $50,000 the approximate cost of repairs. Bids for repairs will be asked in New York Thursday.

Knox—Hits New Deal At Gloucester G. O. P. Rally

Col. Frank Knox, newspaper publisher and mentioned as a Republican candidate for the next Presidential nomination, told a large Republican rally in Gloucester last night that the Democratic Administration was making an "attempt at regimentation."

He also accused the New Deal of seven violations of American principles of a "voluntary system of economics."

These violations he listed as:

1. Regimentation of business.
2. Agriculture.
3. Banking and credit.
4. Labor.
5. Delegation of spending power to the President by Congress.
6. Control of communications through the federal communications commission.
7. Federal control of old age and unemployment insurance through tax compulsion.

In conclusion he predicted that most of the Administration's program would be found unconstitutional. He urged a defense of the Supreme Court which he said would be attacked for its program. The Supreme Court he described as preventing "an autocratic bureaucracy in Washington."

Public Forest Purchase Favored at Lumber Session

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 15 (AP)—The forestry weakness of the lumber business in the United States was caused by four fundamental ailments, Capt. J. B. Woods, forester of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association at Washington, told the National Association of State Foresters here today. These, he said, were:

Excessive reserves of mature standing timber and excessive cutting of immature and low-grade timber; a destructive system of standing timber and cut-over land taxation; high costs of distributing and marketing the product; continuing and largely needless losses of markets and use for forest products. He favored a program of public acquisition, and of restoration of poor lands to productivity.

Sales Tax and Income Tax Boost Asked in N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 15 (AP)—New revenue for New Hampshire might be obtained by imposition of a sales tax of 2 per cent and an income tax of 3 per cent, the State Tax Commission informed Gov. H. Styles Bridges and Executive Council in a report made public today.

Income from those two sources, it was estimated, would amount to $2,871,000 a year. The state income tax, if adopted, would be applied to individuals and corporations, with exemption of $1200 for single persons and $1800 for heads of families.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"KIND LADY" (Copley). Boston première of drama adapted from novel by Hugh Walpole. 8:40. Tomorrow: 2:40.

"THE OLD MAID" (Plymouth). The Theater Guild presents the 1935 Pulitzer prize play, with Judith Anderson and Helen Menken. 8:30.

"THE GREAT WALTZ" (Boston Opera House). Spectacular musical play from Radio City. Book by Moss Hart. Dances by Albertina Rasch. Music by Johann Strauss, Sr. and Jr. 8:15. Tomorrow: 2:15.

Movies

EXETER—"Cowboy Millionaire." 2:10, 5:05, 7:55. James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "The Irish in Us." 3:30, 6:20, 9:15.

BOSTON—"King Solomon of Broadway," with Edmund Lowe. 10:48 a. m., 1:44, 4:40, 7:36, 10:32. Henry Armetta in person, also Mlle. Renee Villon.

FINE ARTS—"The Divine Spark" (in English), musical film featuring Martix Esgerth, Phillips Holmes and Benita Hume. 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45. Also "Ra-mu," containing pictures of Ethiopian court taken last month. Tomorrow: "Peasants," latest Soviet film.

MODERN—"The Big Broadcast of 1936," with Jack Oakie, Lyda Roberti, Burns and Allen, Amos 'n' Andy, Bing Crosby, Ethel Merman, Bill Robinson and Ray Noble. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:27. "Wanderer of the Wasteland." 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Here's to Romance," with Nino Martini and Anita Louise. Fenway, 2:05, 4:44, 7:23, 10:02. Paramount, 10:28 a. m., 1:14, 4, 6:46, 9:32. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's "Little America." Fenway, 1, 3:39, 6:18, 8:57. Paramount, 9:31 a. m., 12:17, 3:03, 5:40, 8:35.

MAJESTIC—"The Crusades," with Loretta Young and Henry Wilcoxon, Katherine DeMille and others. 2:15, 8:15.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Diamond Jim," with Edward Arnold. 10 a. m., 12:08, 2:16, 4:24, 6:32, 8:37. Tomorrow: "Last Days of Pompeii." Color cartoon, "Going on Two."

METROPOLITAN—Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "Shipmates Forever." 10:07 a. m., 1:08, 4:08, 7:10, 10:11. Stage: Jimmie Lunceford and his Harlem Band. Sevitzky's orchestra.

UPTOWN—"Page Miss Glory." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "My Heart Is Calling." 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Redheads on Parade." 2:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Alias Mary Dow." 2:15, 5:12, 8:09.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Happy Butterflies," cartoon. "Light of Love," "Forward Pass" sport reel, the Three Stooges in "Restless Knights." 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Claudette Colbert in "She Married Her Boss." State, 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25. Orpheum, 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Atlantic Adventure," with Nancy Carroll, Lloyd Nolan and Harry Langdon.

TREMONT—Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern in "Hooray for Love." 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "Keeper of the Bees." 9:05, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: Wm. Powell and Ginger Rogers in "Star of Midnight." Also "Java Head."

UNIVERSITY—"Page Miss Glory," with Marion Davies. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. "Little Big Shot." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Other Events

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Open House Evening, music by Virginia C. Ruffin, pianist; Agnes Kearn Quinn, soprano, and Alice Freeman, accompanist, 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

LECTURE MEETING—Boston Chapter, National Institute of Credit, talk by Prof. Herman P. Meissner of M. I. T. on "Merchandising." Hotel Bradford, supper, 6; meeting, 7:30.

POST OFFICE CLERKS—Meeting, Branch Five, United National Association of Post Office Clerks. Hotel Manger, 8.

Y. M. C. A. DINNER MEETING—Arranged by co-operating committee of the Boston and Newton Y. M. C. A.'s, talk by Francis S. Harmon, secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada. Boston Chamber of Commerce, 6.

BUSINESS WOMEN — Monthly meeting, Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, talks by Edith Nourse Rogers and Henry Parkman, Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

ERA YIDDISH CIVIC THEATER—Play, "The Idiot," with Boston concert orchestra, Wm. Blackstone School Center, 39 Blossom Street, West End, 7:30.

ERA CHORUS—With South Boston Community Orchestra, South Boston Neighborhood House, 521 East Seventh Street, 7:30.

ERA PLAY—"Engaged." West End Community Theater, North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street, 8.

ERA ORCHESTRA—In co-operation with Ensign John J. O'Connel Post 45, American Legion, Dorchester Plaza, Geneva Avenue and Tonawanda Street, 8.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—Talk by Miss Helen Dauncey of Community Service of Boston, Inc., on "Leisure Time Activities," First M. E. Church, Temple Street, near Derne Street, West End, 8.

NORMAN PRINCE

POST—Meeting, Hotel Touraine, 7.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Lecture in series on Sam Adams and the American Revolution, by John Chester Miller, S.B., A.M., Junior Fellow in the Society of Fellows at Harvard University; tonight's talk on "Sam Adams and the Stamp Act," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Tomorrow

COPLEY-PLAZA — Annual convention American Institute of Accountants, all day.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Guidance to Italian paintings by Miss Maginnis, 11.

POPULAR ERA LECTURE TOUR—Museum of Fine Arts, Mrs. Mary Parkman Sayward on "Etruscan and Roman Art," meet in museum vestibule, 2.

CONFERENCE ON PREACHING—Morning session, 9; talks by Walter Earl Ledden and Arthur Lee Kinsolving; afternoon session 2:30, talk by Albert Edward Day; also forum and discussion, Copley Church, Exeter and Newbury Streets.

PEWTER COLLECTOR'S CLUB OF AMERICA—Meeting, Old State House, 7.

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon meeting, talk by Dr. Samuel J. Abrams, rabbi, Beacon Street Temple, on "The World Scene. What Can Be Done." Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Unified Program For New England Industry Drafted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 15—An 11-point program for stimulating the industrial development of New England was drawn up and approved here yesterday by a committee representing the New England Association of Commercial Executives. The program, calling for extensive co-operation between various business groups in the six New England States will be presented to the New England Council at its session in Boston on Nov. 21.

George C. Clarke of Pawtucket, chairman of the committee meeting here and also a member of the New England Council's industrial board, says the 11-point program marks the first time that a unified industrial program has been prepared for all New England.

Development Committee

The most important part of the plan calls for setting up industrial development committees in 80 communities in New England where industry is concentrated. These groups would gather data in their localities, the whole to be co-ordinated to present an up-to-date picture of the entire industrial scene in the six states.

At the same time, the group here declared that state legislation hampering New England industries should be removed unless states in other sections of the nation apply the same restrictions.

Points in Program

The 11-point program follows:

1. That industrial development committees be set up in all New England towns and cities where industry is concentrated and that these committees be formed within Chambers of Commerce where these chambers exist.

2. That these committees, particularly those formed from within chambers, furnish factual data on vacant plants, available industrial sites, facilities for industry, and the community.

3. That a study of proposed State legislation be made on a State-to-State basis through existing State organizations with the assistance of Chambers of Commerce or through State conferences of local industrial development organizations.

Study of Legislation

4. That the New England Council be requested to prepare and publish as part of its service to local industrial development committees a study of the effects of existing restrictive legislation affecting New England's industry.

5. That the New England Council make available a bulletin service covering the six New England States which will outline proposed legislation, the bulletins to be sent to all local industrial development committees.

6. That all secretaries of New England Chambers of Commerce co-operate with the New England Council in holding the proposed industrial conference when established.

7. The New England communities inform each other of industrial prospects.

Listing of Projects

8. That there be established a central listing of industrial projects and of industrial space:

9. That commercial secretaries in New England recommend advisory service to New England communities when requested to do so as a means of promoting industrial development.

10. That New England Council news releases, supplemented by local stories, depicting the true condition of New England industries, be used to promote such development and to arouse sentiment to obtain co-operative action within the six states.

11. That New England communities and local industrial development committees send delegations to the annual New England Conference.

Aroostook Farmers See Potato Price Rise to $1

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, Oct. 15 (AP)—Aroostook County farmers, who suffered losses from low prices last year, today saw potatoes reach $1 a barrel for the first time this fall.

A continued advance in prices would bring thousands of dollars more than had been anticipated to the farmers. Potatoes from the 1934 crop sold for as little as 35 cents a barrel.

Football in the Big Ten—Big Increase in Yale's Gridiron Receipts—Hockey

Fencers Start Preparing For Olympic Games

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—No matter what other organizations may or may not do, fencing is going right ahead with its preparations to send a team to the Olympic Games at Berlin next summer, living up to the reputation which caused Lieut. George C. Calnan, United States Navy, captain of the team, to be selected as the foremost amateur of the United States, to take the Olympic oath for his fellow athletes at Los Angeles in 1932.

A number of innovations, as well as special events in preparation for the trip, have been instituted for the coming season, and these will get under way next Sunday, Oct. 20, and the season will run right up to the sailing date of the team next June.

Ranking List

The formost step toward a team of real importance was made by the Amateur Fencers League of America, the organization in charge of the sport, when the Board of Governors at their recent annual meeting, established an official ranking list of 10 men with each weapon. Naturally, the national champions head it, while the other chief contenders follow in order. These were as follows:

Foils—1, Joseph L. Levis; 2, Hugh V. Alessandroni; 3, John G. Hurd; 4, Hugo J. Castello; 5, Warren A. Dow; 6, Nikolas Muray; 7, Jose R. de Capriles; 8, Arthur J. Fregosi; 9, Henry B. Wesselman; 10, Emil J. Goldstein.

Epee—1, Lieut. T. J. Sands, U. S. A.; 2, Jose R. de Capriles; 3, Tracy Jaeckel; 4, Leo G. Nunes; 5, Fred Linkmeyer; 6, Lieut. Fred R. Weber, U. S. A.; 7, Miguel A. de Capriles; 8, George W. Thompson Jr.; 9, Andrew Boyd; 10, Pieter Mijer.

Sabre—1, Norman C. Armitage; 2, John R. Huffman; 3, Leo G. Nunes; 4, Peter W. Bruder; 5, Miguel A. de Capriles; 6, Erwin S. Acel; 7, Jose R. de Capriles; 8, Nikolas Muray; 9, Bela A. de Nagy; 10, S. Thompson Stewart Jr.

Several other high-ranking fencers were omitted from the lists, for lack of testing competition during last season. These included Nunes, Huffman, and Lieut. Richard C. Steere, U. S. N., in foils; Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, U. S. A.; Lieut. M. O. Edwards, U. S. A.; Frank S. Righeimer Jr. and William H. Russell, in épée; and Ralph B. Faulkner, Lon O. Hocker Jr. and Ferard Leicester, in sabre. Several of these were prominent in Pacific coast fencing, but did not come east. Steere, Edwards and Faulkner won the Pacific coast championships, with their respective weapons.

De Capriles Heads Committee

"A bout committee, in charge of all events, who will conduct the various competitions, is headed by Miguel A. de Capriles; and includes George H. Breed, George Cochrane, Arthur J. Fregosi, and Harold Van Buskirk; while a preferred list of directors for each weapon, established last season, has been enlarged to include most of the above ranking players, as well as the officers, all of whom are fencers of standing. Leon M. Schoonmaker is the president; with Nunes vice-president; John Howard Hanway, secretary-treasurer, and Breed, foreign secretary. Former presidents of the board of governors include Mr. Henry Breckenridge, Dr. Graeme M. Hammond and Francis Barnard O'Connor.

The more prominent of the competitions on the schedule are as follows:

Oct. 20—Olympic team foils tryouts, Fencers Club, N. Y.

Nov. 10—Olympic team foils tryouts, Fencers Club, N. Y.; 17—Olympic team épée tryouts, Fencers Club, N. Y.; 24—Olympic team sabre tryouts, Fencers Club, N. Y.

Dec. 1—Olympic team épée tryouts, Fencers Club, N. Y.; 8—Olympic team saber tryouts, Fencers Club, N. Y.; 14—Olympic team foils tryouts, Yale University, New Haven.

Jan. 2—Junior team championships, foils, Fencers Club; 9—Junior team championship, Fencers Club; 12—Olympic team saber tryouts, Commonwealth Club, Montclair, N. J.; 16—Junior team championship, saber, New York Athletic Club; 18—Olympic team épée tryouts, New York A. C.; 23—Cartier Trophy team foils, Saltus Fencing Club, N. Y.; 25—Olympic team foils tryouts, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.

Feb. 4—Junior championship preliminaries, foils, New York A. C.; 6—Junior championship preliminaries, épée, New York A. C.; 7—Junior championship preliminaries, saber, N. Y. A. C.; 12—Junior championship women, foils, Fencers Club, N. Y.; 13—Championship, three weapons, New York A. C.; 15—Olympic team foils tryouts, and metropolitan championship, Salle de Vince; 16—Olympic team épée tryouts, and metropolitan championship, Salle de Vince; 23—Olympic team saber tryouts, and metropolitan championship, Salle de Vince; 22—O'Hana Cup team épée, Fencers Club; 23—Junior individual championship, finals, foils, Columbia University; 25—Junior individual championship, finals, épée, Fencers Club, N. Y.; 27—Junior individual championship, finals, saber, New York University.

March 5—National team championship, foils, Fencers Club, N. Y.; 12—National team championship, épée, Saltus Fencing Club, N. Y.; 18—National team championship, women, foils, Fencers Club, N. Y.; 19—National team championship, sabre, New York Athletic Club.

April 2—National team championship, three weapon, Fencers Club; 3—National championship preliminaries, foils, New York Athletic Club; 9—National championship preliminaries, épée, New York Athletic Club; 12—National championship preliminaries, saber, New York Athletic Club; 15—Veteran three weapon, individual, Fencers Club, N. Y.; 24—National individual championship, womens foils, Fencers Club; 26—National individual championship, foils, New York Athletic Club; 27—National individual championship, épée, New York Athletic Club; 28—National individual championship, saber, New York Athletic Club; 29—National individual championship finals, all weapons, N. Y. Athletic Club.

June 7—National individual championship, outdoor, épée and Shaw swords, N. Y. A. C., Travers Island; 14—National individual championships, outdoor, saber, N. Y. A. C., Travers Island.

Veterans' Championship

One of the most important of the innovations is the addition of a veteran championship, open to fencers over 40 years of age, and no longer active in national competition, to fight with all three weapons, five touches each. This is likely to bring out such competitors as Col. Henry Breckenridge, Arthur S. Lyon, and others of great prominence in developing the game to its present importance, as well as most of the Olympic stars of former years.

Putting the Foot in Football

Reed H. Kelso '36

Captain, University of Indiana Football Team

Title Contests Are Booked For Big Ten Teams

Big Ten Football Standing

	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	Pc
Purdue	1	0	0	7	0	1.000
Michigan	1	0	0	7	0	1.000
Ohio State	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Northwestern	0	0	1	0	7	.000
Indiana	0	0	1	0	7	.000

Big Ten Football Games

Oct. 19—Purdue and Chicago at Chicago, Ill.; Ohio State and Northwestern at Columbus, Ohio; Michigan and Wisconsin at Madison, Wis.; Indiana and Cincinnati at Cincinnati, Ohio; Minnesota and Tulane at Minneapolis, Minn.; Iowa and Illinois, open, in preparation for their meeting Oct. 26 at Champaign, Ill.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—Championship football is to be projected on three Big Ten gridirons next Saturday. Some of it may not come up to expectations, of course, but the contests transpiring at Columbus, Ohio, Madison, Wis., and here in Chicago have bearings on the title. In these affairs Ohio State is favored over Northwestern, Michigan over Wisconsin, and Purdue over Chicago, though the latter may by chance prove the closest of the three.

Minnesota, the title defender, is still postponing its conference bow. The excuse this week is Tulane at Minneapolis. Indiana, having lost to Michigan, 7 to 0, in an upset, visits Cincinnati for a contest which promises to be no easier. Iowa and Illinois, scoring intersectional victories of importance last Saturday, are taking a breathing spell, with eyes on each other for a clash, Oct. 26, at Champaign, Ill.

After Ohio State's 85-to-7 victory over Drake, it would be rash to expect anything but another victory for the Buckeyes, though Northwestern should provide more opposition than the Bulldogs did. Seldom are power and cleverness combined in such abundance as is seen at Ohio State.

Buckeyes Too Confident?

Overconfidence on the part of the Buckeyes against an energized Northwestern team appears to be the latter's only chance. Some trace of this weakness allowed the completely overpowered Drake eleven to tie the score at 7 to 7 in the early stages. The Buckeye fumble of a lateral pass was recovered by Drake on the Ohio 20-yard line, from where the Bulldogs scored with a pair of forward passes.

This was enough to put the Buckeyes on their toes, and 12 touchdowns followed, a scoring march resulting almost every time Ohio received the ball. Joe Williams, sophomore halfback, counted four, and Bill Heekin, veteran halfback, two. Williams, Dick Beltz and Jim Boucher, halfbacks, shared honors for yardage gained.

Northwestern has a chance of slowing down Ohio State's running game, as it did Purdue's a week ago. The heavy and rangy Wildcat line is responsible for this good defense. Where Northwestern must improve to stop the Buckeyes is in the secondary, with emphasis on forward-pass defense. The secondary let Purdue complete too many forward passes, and Ohio State is likely to be even better than the Boilermakers in the air. The Wildcats showed some improvement in their passing attack Saturday, a lateral-forward combination, Co-Capt. Wally Cruice, halfback, to Bill Henderson, end, scoring a touchdown against the freshmen. The Wildcats will need some long runs, such as those Cruice, Ollie Adelman and Don Heap, halfbacks, displayed in this practice game. Last year the Buckeyes baffled Northwestern, 28 to 6.

Purdue Title Aspirations

Purdue's victory over Fordham, 20 to 0, confirmed a growing belief in the title aspirations of the Boilermakers. Hard running and clever forward passing, with excellent defense against passes, shown by Purdue against Fordham, should provide trouble for Chicago. Halfback Tony Wright's long pass to Lowell Decker, fullback, which led to the first touchdown, marks one dangerous combination for the Maroons to watch. Decker, Wright and Howard Guirl, halfback, made the Purdue major points, and Wright and Wayne Sandefur, guard, kicked afterpoints.

As the Maroons can hardly hope to stop Purdue's scoring, their only chance is to do more scoring than the Boilermakers. Last year's game between these ancient rivals was a free-scoring affair, Purdue winning, 26 to 20. In this battle Chicago's all-America halfback, Jay Berwanger, got started too late to catch up to the Boilermakers. He is going in good form again, and has some able assistants in Adolph Schuessler and Bob Fitzgerald, halfbacks, and Warren Skoning and Fred Lehnhardt, fullbacks, who helped build the 31 to 7 score against Western State of Kalamazoo last week. These boys will do their stuff if the forward wall can hold up against Purdue's strong line. If the line was full of Sam Whitesides, it might show well, as this Maroon center strengthened the defense.

Michigan's victory over Indiana may help its confidence in invading Wisconsin. However, the Wolverines need more improvement. Their touchdown resulted from Indiana's fumble of a punt near its goal line, on which Matt Patanelli, Michigan end, pounced. Otherwise the Hoosiers by far outgained the Wolverines, both in running and passing. The forward toss of Capt. Bill Renner, quarterback, to Patanelli and the hard running of Chris Everhardus and Smithers, halfbacks, may prove more effective against the Badgers. The defense of the latter needs considerable improvement, as shown by the defeat, 27 to 0, received from Notre Dame.

Line Then Wilted

A flash of the proper determination, in the face of a pair of formidable opening games, was shown by Wisconsin in beginning against the Irish. They drove down the field and threatened the Notre Dame goal in the first quarter. This apparently seemed too good to be true, as the line thereupon wilted. Maybe this enthusiasm can be longer sustained against the Wolverines, in which case a close game should result. Last year Wisconsin beat Michigan, 10 to 0, and memory of this may be some help.

Indiana may still cut a bigger mark than usual in the Big Ten campaign. Except for a lapse or two such as betrayed them at Michigan, the Hoosiers looked very good. The forward pass hookup, Vernon Huffman, quarterback, to Nelson Beasley, tackle, and the forward-lateral trio of Huffman, Corby Davis and George Fowler, should give Cincinnati some anxious moments, as they did Michigan. Cincinnati won last week, 30 to 0, over Denison.

Big Ten fans, deriving considerable satisfaction from Minnesota's victory, 12 to 7, over the flashy Nebraska eleven, except to see the champions maintain conference prestige over Tulane. The latter scored a 19-to-7 victory over Florida, indicating the Gophers face no small task at Minneapolis. George Roscoe, senior halfback, who made both touchdowns last week, will attract more attention. He ran back the opening kickoff 71 yards, a touchdown resulting in eight plays thereafter. Roscoe and Vernal Levoir, halfback, drove 15 yards for the second touchdown, after a short Nebraska punt went out of bounds. The Gophers used only 18 men, lending credence to their claim of being short on reserves. Apparently they did not greatly miss the speedy halfback, Julie Alfonse, declared ineligible last week.

Iowa Defeats Colgate

Iowa's 12-to-6 victory in the intersectional game with Colgate contains a hint the Hawkeyes may be title contenders. Previous victories were against smaller teams. The Hawkeyes rallied after Colgate drove 75 yards, aided by two clever passes, to score in the opening minutes. The brilliant runs of Oze Simmons, halfback, who scored two touchdowns, the powerful thrusts of Dick Bowlin, quarterback, and the reliable work of Capt. Dick Crayne, halfback, turned the tide.

Illinois's victory, 19 to 0, over Southern California, after a long journey, was a pleasant surprise for the Middle West. The Illini blocked punts to score their first two touchdowns, and worked their "Flying Trapeze" play to advance the ball from midfield to scoring position for the third. This play is an elaborate series of laterals, ending in a long forward. The combination against the Trojans was John Theodore, fullback, to Lowell Spurgeon, halfback, to Wib Henry, quarterback, and finally to Spurgeon. Ken Nelson, end, blocked two kicks, and ran 38 yards to score with one of them. Henry converted the other one.

By-Plays

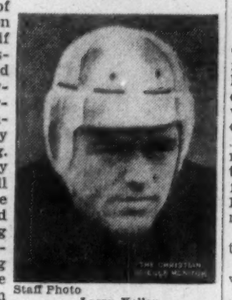
By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

What a Week End!

IN TAKING up a discussion of the college football games of the past week end, it is difficult to tell just where to begin. Last Saturday marked the completion of only the first half of the October schedule and yet it produced some of the kind of football we were wont to expect about the first of November. In addition to this, it saw both of the Rose Bowl teams of last New Year's Day go down to defeat and we doubt if such a thing has ever before happened so early in a championship season. Last year was marked by many startling upsets from the opening Saturday until the curtain was finally rung down; but it seems as if this year were out to break a record along this line. It is away to a very good start, at any rate.

The Bulldog Turns Into a Greyhound

The bulldog has been the mascot of Yale for many, many years. He has always seemed to be a pretty good one, generally showing the characteristics which mark that specie of canine; but, after last Saturday's exhibition at Franklin Field, it looks very much as if a greyhound would make a better Yale mascot this year. The Eli players certainly showed the speed which is attributed to the greyhound type and, if the Blue keeps on scoring points at the rate shown against Pennsylvania, the bulldog will be all worn out by the time Princeton and Harvard come along. It does not look as if the irrepressible Larry Kelley had forgotten any of his football while in Japan playing with the Yale nine last summer and the team which cannot find a way to bottle this young man up is going to be out of luck, especially as the Eli appear to have some very good running backs this fall. Any eastern team with Rose Bowl ambitions had better keep an eye on what is going on down in New Haven.



Staff Photo

Larry Kelley

Big Ten Ascends the Throne

There are a lot of things that can happen in the intersectional games which are yet to come; but just now it will have to be admitted that the Big Ten is entitled to occupy the college football throne at the present time. Taking part in four intersectional games last Saturday, the Western Conference made a clean sweep of them, and when a conference bats for 1.000 per cent, it is certainly entitled to due consideration. And in every game it was a case of major competition, as Iowa faced Colgate, Illinois faced Southern California, Purdue met Fordham and Minnesota faced Nebraska. What is still more, all but Iowa were playing away from home. Minnesota's victory over Nebraska was probably the most important so far as final ranking goes, as it leaves the Gophers just where they left off in 1934—undefeated and untied. There is still plenty of time for Coach Bierman's men to meet defeat—with Purdue visiting Minneapolis Nov. 2. This game should put the winner in line for the Big Ten title, with Ohio State as the most serious rival.

Stanford and Alabama Upset

When the 1935 year began the first day of last January, Stanford was representing the Pacific coast and Alabama was representing the East in the famous Rose Bowl game. They were regarded as the representative teams of their sections (Minnesota not being able to accept an invitation owing to a Big Ten rule). When this season opened, Stanford was regarded very highly as the possible coast representative again this year; but that is all over now, as the University of California at Los Angeles gave the Cardinal its first defeat since 1933 and showed just how important it is to have a player who can score the point after touchdown. Coach William H. Spaulding has been working hard at U. C. L. A. for about 10 years now, and he is certainly entitled to enjoy what, to date, is undoubtedly his greatest gridiron triumph. And now is a good time to start looking around for the Rose Bowl contenders of 1935.

Metropolitan Squash Season Under Way Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—The squash season, both at tennis and racquets, will get under way full tilt next week, with the racquet players leading the way with a week-end invitation handicap individual tournament at Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, Oct. 25, while the team matches in squash tennis will start the same day, with Class B metropolitan championship, first round.

One new club has been added to each of the metropolitan leagues in Class A, as The Squash Club, Inc., puts in a team in the Squash Racquets League, to bring the list up to eight, and Bayside Tennis Club comes into the squash tennis list, with its champion Class B team of last season, most of whom were promoted to Class A, augmented by several other residents, who played elsewhere last season. This also makes a list of eight teams.

The last two days of October will see both Class A groups get under way, the tenniseers launching their championship on Wednesday, Oct. 30, and the racqueters starting the following day. In the first, a home-and-home series will carry the season well into February, but in the latter, a single round will complete the play before Christmas, leaving the stars free to devote their energies to individual tournaments, which will fill the balance of the season with hardly a week-end break.

In squash tennis, a shift will bring the Princeton Club invitation tournament to the beginning of the season, starting on Nov. 7, while a week later an innovation, a combination tournament for Class B and Class C players, will begin at Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club.

Class B and class C team matches in both sports will get additional recruits in squash racquets, while the elder sport will be stationary, except for the retirement of Bayside from class B. There will be four groups in class B squash racquets, two of six clubs each in New York, with a New Jersey group of seven clubs, and a Westchester group of five, the West Point officers having dropped out. In class C the New York groups will have eight clubs each, with six in Westchester and nine in New Jersey.

St. Louis Hockey Team Decision Is Expected

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Whether St. Louis will have a representative in the 1935-36 National Professional Hockey League season will be decided today at a special meeting of the league's board of governors here.

The board was summoned by President Frank Calder as immediate action is necessary, because the league schedule is being held up until it is learned whether there will be eight or nine clubs.

An Ottawa syndicate operated the St. Louis franchise last season, represented by the Eagles. It is understood the syndicate does not intend to put a team on ice this season.

The syndicate has one alternative. Failing to put on a team, it will be required to offer the franchise for sale, it is said in league circles. It is probable the league may buy it in and loan the St. Louis players to the weaker clubs.

Leduc to Manage Reds

MONTREAL, Oct. 15 (AP)—Albert (Battleship) Leduc, playing manager with the Quebec Beavers of the Canadian-American Hockey League, will manage the Providence Reds in the same loop next season. Leduc formerly played with the Montreal Canadiens in the National Hockey League.

League Heads Buy Franchise Of St. Louis Six

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—The National Hockey League today purchased outright the franchise of the St. Louis club and indicated the league would operate as an eight-club circuit this season.

Sale of the club and its players was made by Ottawa interests headed by Remond Quain. The purchase price was not announced but it was understood each of the eight surviving clubs had contributed $5000, or a total of $40,000.

After running into serious losses at Ottawa, Quain and his associates moved the franchise to St. Louis last season but again failed to make ends meet. It had been known for weeks that the club would not be operated again in St. Louis.

Of the 23 players on the St. Louis roster, 18 were distributed among the eight remaining clubs. The other five, according to League President Frank Calder, will be placed with minor league clubs.

The St. Louis players were distributed as follows:

New York Americans—Pete Kelly, forward; Ed Finnigan, center.

Montreal Canadiens—Billy Beveridge, goalie; Irvin Frew, defense; Paul Droun, forward.

Detroit—Carl Voss, forward; W. Peterkin, goalie.

New York Rangers—Glen Brydson, forward; Vernon Ayres, defense.

Montreal Maroons—Joe Lamb, Henri Lauzon, forwards; Bill Taugher, goalie.

Boston—Bill Cowley, forward; Teddy Graham, defense.

Toronto—Charles Shannon, Cliff Purpur and J. Dewey, forwards; Blake, defense.

The Chicago Black Hawks, at their own request, did not participate in the player distribution.

Hawks Adopt Uniform To Dazzle Opponents

By a Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 — Chicago Black Hawks hope to dazzle other National Hockey League teams this season with a new uniform which will embrace color. In the past the Hawks have clung to the staid black and white scheme of things. The new edition of the Hawks will be fashioned after the garb of the Black Hawk Indians who roamed Wisconsin years ago. Buckskin prodominates, with the pants, shirt and stockings black and red. The Indian head on the uniforms will be made up of green, brown, red and yellow.

Clem Loughlin will enter his second season in the managerial reins of the Hawks and the personnel of the team will differ somewhat. Most of the veterans are being retained though many new players will be given opportunity to prove their worth. The Hawks are training again at Champaign, Ill., with the idea of regaining the Stanley Cup they won two years ago.

New men to try out under the trained eye of Loughlin will be Emory and Oscar Hanson, brothers who played hockey for St. Paul in the American Hockey Association last year; Hodge Johnson, also from St. Paul; Eddie Ouellette, winger with London last year who finished fifth in the International League scoring list; Norman Locking, a teammate of Ouellette; and three others, Mike Karakas, goalie, Cliff Mundriel and Verdell Price.

Cash Registers Clinking Again In Yale Office

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15 (AP)—The cash register at the Yale Athletic Association jingled a post-depression tune yesterday as it picked up the echo of the Elis' victory over Pennsylvania.

Once a million-dollar sport, football at Yale, as at other universities, has been more or less in financial doldrums during recent years. But the Bulldog's spectacular triumph last week apparently has sounded the tocsin for a new era at Yale.

Athletic Association officials reported yesterday that the Yale-Navy contest Saturday promised to attract more persons to the bowl than any football game since 1931, when the Yale-Army tilt attracted 80,000 persons, who filled every vantage point.

Sing Praises of Captain

While sons of Eli, everywhere, were singing the praises of Capt. Mather K. (Kim) Whitehead's eleven, Business Manager Harold F. Woodcock of the Yale A. A. and his staff were working frantically to fill the sudden avalanche of applications which yesterday's mail brought.

As long lines of ticket seekers strode past his door, Woodcock said: "Judging from the demand for tickets, the contest on Saturday will attract close to 55,000 persons, the largest crowd since 1931 when Yale and Army filled the bowl. The Penn game undoubtedly had a lot to do with it."

From another official source, it was said that Woodcock probably was being "conservative."

Meanwhile, head Coach Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond and the gridiron squad were cheered wherever they went by students and local alumni for their "intestinal fortitude," "grit" and ability to come from behind despite discouraging odds.

Pond Warned Foes

Pond, who warned Eli foes weeks before the season began "to hang up baskets where the goal posts are because Yale is going to play basketball-football," was pleased.

He said:

"The team played as a unit once it got going. The blocking was good as was the general team play after the first period and half of the second quarter. The squad showed me it has plenty of what it takes when it came back after trailing 20-6. We'll have to brush up our pass defense and line play before we are ready for Navy."

Yale's great showman, Larry Kelley, brilliant end from Williamsport, Penna., was jubilant yesterday over how his "partner," Bob Train of Savannah, Ga., who works from the other wing berth, pulled a "smart" one on Penn. Kelley said:

"In the early part of the game, the Penn backs kept shouting 'Rose Bowl, Rose Bowl, watch out for the Rose Bowl play'—referring to the famous KF-79 play through which Columbia upset Stanford in the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena, Calif., two years ago.

"Late in the second period, Al Hessberg (of Albany, N. Y.), through the medium of this play, dashed 57 yards for a score. After we had lined up again, Train sauntered casually over to the Penn backfield and told them:

"'That was the Rose Bowl play.'"

Sporting Around the Hub

Hockey Game Going Onto the Ice Soon

THE Boston Bruins have forwarded transportation to St. John, N. B., from their respective homes to 16 players who are considered in hockey circles as likely members of the team which will represent the Hub in the National Hockey League this season.

These 16 men include nine forwards, six defensemen and goaler Tiny Thompson. The forwards are Jack Beattie, Jerry Shannon, Alec Motter, Cooney Weiland, Max Kaminsky, Jack Riley, Dit Clapper, Charlie Sands and Peggy O'Neil. The defensemen are Babe Siebert, Eddie Shore, Bob Davie, Roger Jenkins, Jack Portland and Bert McInenly.

The players named will report to General Manager Arthur H. Ross in St. John, N. B., before Monday of next week, and after they have signed their contracts they will be ready to start work with Manager Frank J. Patrick at the St. John rink.

Fast Start Planned—Frank Patrick of the Bruins plans a fast start and he expects that the men who have been retained by the Boston club will report in excellent condition. The squad comprises 12 of the players of a year ago, who battled the Toronto Maple Leafs in the first-place playoff for the National League championship, Toronto winning after a terrific series.

Other Changes Likely—During the off season the Bruins have added Cooney Weiland, veteran center, and considered one of the great play-makers of the National League; Jack Riley, promising young center of Les Canadiens, and Roger Jenkins, 24-year-old defenseman of Canadiens. The Bruins are not stopping with these changes, however, and Art Ross hopes before long to announce other changes which will give the Bruins added strength in their Stanley Cup drive this season.

Bowman Wins Turkey Tournament—Alex (Sandy) Bowman of The Christian Science Monitor won the turkey tournament of the Newspapermen's Golf Association at the Commonwealth Country Club, Chestnut Hill, yesterday, with a best gross of 77 and a best net of 73. Bowman was closely pressed by R. J. (Bob) McGuine of the Boston Globe, who turned in an 85—74. At least a dozen gobblers were on the prize list. W. O. (Willie) Nicoll of the Monitor placed more than halfway down in the list with a 90—85.

J. B. Christian of the Boston Herald took the lead in Class B with 92—90.

Two more tournaments are scheduled by the Newspapermen's G. A. The next will be played at Oakley and the last at Weston.

M. G. A. Annual Meeting—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Golf Association will be held at 5:30 p. m. tomorrow at the Winchester Country Club. There will be 18-hole handicap medal play during the day for delegates and officers of the association, with appropriate prizes for the winners. The sun sets at 5:01 p. m., which will give players a chance to get ready for the meeting, which will be held from 5:30 to 7. Dinner will be served at 7 o'clock.

Boston Team Buys Sebastian—Mike Sebastian, one-time star halfback at University of Pittsburgh, was bought by the Boston Redskins yesterday from the Philadelphia Eagles. Sebastian is a left-handed passer and a line bucker. He is expected to bolster the backfield of the Redskins.

With the taking on of Sebastian, Larry (Chief) Johnson was dropped from the Boston roster. Johnson played center and end in his 2½ seasons with the Boston outfit. He becomes a free agent.

Here and There—Northeastern University freshmen have elected Carlton Rinehart, former Medford High runner, as captain of the cross-country team. . . . M. I. T.'s soccer team will journey to New Haven Saturday to play the Yale booters. . . . Newly elected officers of the Dedham Canoe Club Auxiliary are Pearl Gibson, president; Mary Cronan, vice-president; Marie Beltis, secretary, and Mrs. Gertrude Gibson, treasurer. . . . The battered Boston University Terriers were given a day off yesterday, but today they start drilling for the Bates football game at Nickerson Field Saturday. . . . The Tufts College gridmen, also banged up in their tilt with B. U. last Saturday, reported at the Oval yesterday without Capt. Jack Rendall, who is expected to be on the sidelines for the next two weeks. . . . Northeastern footballers yesterday watched motion pictures of their 6-to-6 tie game with Rhode Island State in an effort to correct mistakes. . . . Henry Adlis, tackle, and Arthur Oakes, back, have been brought up to the Harvard varsity football squad from the junior varsity, and eight varsity men were sent to the junior varsity by Coach Dick Harlow in an effort to improve the reserve strength of the varsity team which is now pointing for the West Point game at West Point Saturday.

Big Ten Football Scores

Purdue		**Michigan**	
7-Northwestern	0	6-Mich. State	25
20-Fordham	0	7-Indiana	0
27	0	13	25
Ohio State		**Minnesota**	
19-Kentucky	6	26-N. Dak. State	6
85-Drake	7	12-Nebraska	7
104	13	38	13
Illinois		**Iowa**	
0-Ohio U.	6	26-Bradley	0
28-Washington U.	6	47-So. Dakota	2
19-So. California	0	12-Colgate	6
47	12	85	8
Chicago		**Wisconsin**	
7-Nebraska	28	6-So. Dak. State	13
31-Carroll	0	0-Marquette	33
31-Western State	6	0-Notre Dame	27
69	34	6	73
Northwestern		**Indiana**	
14-De Paul	0	14-Centre	0
0-Purdue	7	0-Michigan	7
14	7	14	7

Yale's Nine Colleges Given New Nicknames

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15 (AP)—Nicknames for Yale University's nine colleges were announced by the Yale News, undergraduate daily.

A student demand for less formal appellations has grown steadily this fall during the intramural football series between the various colleges.

So henceforth, in the columns of the News at least, the nine college teams will be identified as follows:

Branford—The Towers, because Harkness Tower is part of Branford College.

Saybrook—The Seals, named for the Seal, Saybrook College publication.

Jonathan Edwards—The Puritans.

Pierson—The Slaves, because a replica of an old southern slave quarters is included in the Pierson College building.

Calhoun—The Senators.

Timothy Dwight—The Prexies, in memory of the two Timothy Dwights, father and son, who were president of Yale.

Berkeley—The Mitres, in memory of Bishop Berkeley and because a mitre is used at the Berkeley College weathervane.

Trumbull—The Medics, in honor of Dean Stanhope Bayne-Jones of the Medical School who is master of Trumbull College.

Amusements

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ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED
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Supreme Court to Decide Constitutionality of TVA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed yesterday to measure the New Deal's Tennessee Valley programs by the yardstick of the Constitution which already has ruled out NRA.

Involved in the TVA case was governmental sale of surplus power—a keystone of the New Deal's policy of setting up a government standard for measuring private power costs.

The TVA law was amended at the last session of Congress with the intention of bolstering the statutes against constitutional attacks.

The high tribunal did not pass yesterday upon one New Deal case in which its judgment had been sought. This was a Government appeal from a Cincinnati circuit court decision holding the Public Works Administration lacks the right to condemn land for slum clearance and housing projects.

In this first real business day of the new term, the nine justices handed down jurisdictional rulings involving nearly 400 cases, most of which were filed during the summer and studied by members of the court during vacations which took them to many parts of the world.

The court echoed the famous gold case rulings by refusing to pass upon the contention of Fred W. Keithley of Los Angeles that a note containing a clause for payment of gold could not be paid off in currency.

It agreed to pass on the right of the United States to recover from New York State courts more than $2,000,000 it contends was assigned to the Federal Government by Soviet Russia on its recognition by this country in November, 1933. The court agreed to review the action of lower courts in dismissing the suit to obtain the money.

The court refused to review lower court rulings permitting import of phosphate manufactured in Russia by a process described in United States patents, but without authority of the owners of the patents.

It was agreed by the court to pass on a lower court ruling that the federal tax on liquor manufacturers and dealers could not be imposed in dry states since the prohibition law was repealed.

It was agreed to pass on whether the Radio Corporation of America must defend itself against a $15,000,000 antitrust damage suit brought against it by the Raytheon Manufacturing Company of Massachusetts, notwithstanding a release it had from that company from such liability. The Radio Corporation licensed the Raytheon Corporation to manufacture radio tubes under its patents. The license contained a release, according to the Radio Corporation, from a claim for damages for violation of antitrust laws.

The Raytheon Company attacked the validity of the release, claiming it was signed involuntarily. The Raytheon Company asserted the Radio Corporation had perfected a patent monopoly, which enabled the latter to exercise duress upon the whole radio industry.

The court will pass on the right of Massachusetts to regulate advertising on public highways and on private property when in public view. It did this by consenting to review the dismissal by state courts of a suit attacking regulations filed by the General Outdoor Advertising Company.

It refused to reconsider its action of last spring, dismissing the appeal of Angelo Herndon, Atlanta, Georgia, Negro Communist convicted of inciting insurrection, and agreed to pass on an Ohio case involving a federal statute permitting states to control or prohibit the sale of prison-made goods moving in interstate commerce.

The court agreed to pass on whether income from trusts created for the support, maintenance and education of minor children is subject to federal taxes, and will review two cases brought by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue against Edmund O. Schweitzer of Northbrook, Ill.

It refused to review the decision of the California Supreme Court that the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company must pay the California tax of 2.6 per cent on the gross premiums it received on reinsurance policies it issued to insurance companies outside California to assure them against loss on insurance they had written and issued in California. The Connecticut company contended the section of the law under which the tax was imposed was invalid because it taxed property outside the jurisdiction of the State.

It was agreed to pass on whether the United States can collect from the Coleman-Gilbert Associates of Boston, taxes imposed on it as an association, and also agreed to pass on whether Samuel A. Salvage of New York City can be required to pay $12,005 additional federal taxes for 1929 or can recover a portion of the taxes he did pay that year.

In effect, the court upheld the validity of the Michigan chain store tax. At the request of counsel of all parties to the controversy, the court dismissed an appeal by the C. F. Smith Company and 20 other corporations and 15 individuals challenging the tax. No explanation was offered of the reason for the dismissal.

It refused to review the decision of the Massachusetts Court of Claims that the United States must refund to the Indian Motocycle Company of Springfield, Mass., $19,418 taxes paid between March, 1922, and July, 1926.

U. S. and France Pay Honors

Wide World

Bust of Champlain Unveiled

Two Nations Officiated at the Ceremony at Fort Niagara, New York, of Honoring Great Explorer

The occasion was the observance of French Day ceremonies at the old fort. The bust of Samuel de Champlain, noted French explorer of the early days of the French occupation, was the gift of the French Government and was dedicated by high officials of that government and of the United States. Count Charles Hypolite Marie de Ferry de Fontnouvelle, French consul general at New York, made the presentation and it was unveiled by Miss Edla S. Gibson of the Daughters of the American Revolution, left, and Mrs. Paul J. Speyser, wife of the French consul at Buffalo.

Garner Gets Seclusion Without Going Fishing

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 15 (AP)—Denver Democrats blushed yesterday for not one could explain, satisfactorily, when asked: "Where were you when Vice-President Garner passed through Denver?"

The Vice-President and his wife, Mrs. Etta Garner, were met at the Union Station by only one newspaper reporter and a photographer, one a Democrat, the other a Republican.

The Garners were en route to Seattle, where they will sail for the Philippines to attend the inaugural of Manuel Quezon, newly elected president.

U. S. Experts Plan Powerful String Of Radio Stations

(Continued from Page 1)

cinnati, which broadcasts with more power than any other station in the world. Under the tentative allocation plans being considered by the Federal Communications Commission engineers, there would be no less than 25 such stations.

Many More Small Stations

Engineers who specialize in radio research now apparently are in agreement that the only way to serve the rural and remote listener is with superpower. As a consequence, the Federal technicians have come forward with a technical plan in which rural service and high power are the foundation stones.

The plan encompasses more than the mere licensing of the two-dozen addition super-power stations. It involves the licensing of perhaps several hundred more 100-watt stations for smaller communities, to appease the terrific demand for new stations, mainly sought by newspapers. Also there would be a realignment of station assignments in other classifications with the purpose of increasing both the number and power of stations, rather than any curtailment.

It should be clearly understood that these plans are simply tentative, and at present reside only in the minds and on the work sheets of federal engineers. They have not yet been presented to the commission itself in any formal way, and several months likely will elapse before they will. Then the chances are that several more months—perhaps a year—will slip by before any definite formula is decided upon and invoked.

Plan is Result of Survey

This tentative plan, which would be the most far-reaching affecting broadcasting since the general reallocation of 1928, when 90 per cent of the country's stations were placed on different dial-setting, grows out of a technical survey begun by the Federal Communications Commission in co-operation with broadcasting station engineers nearly a year ago. Technical measurements were made the country over. Evidently the results point to the desirability of a realignment, with superpower the keystone.

Federal engineers point out that broadcasting today does not take advantage of modern technique, for in a field as swiftly moving as radio, innumerable advances have been made since the 1928 allocations. Their desire is to make the allocations accord with modern engineering technique, so that maximum advantage may be taken of the limited number of radio channels available for broadcasting.

Stress Superpower Stations

Briefly, the plan being given most serious consideration is that of setting up about 25 superpower stations on that number of "clear channels," or wavelengths on which only one station will be assigned.

With such energy, it is figured on the basis of the WLW experiences during the last year with 500,000 watts power, listeners everywhere in the nation would be assured of some sort of reception at all times. Now it is figured that about 40 per cent of the nation's area, and about 35 per cent of its population, does not receive "primary" or excellent service during evening hours.

To accomplish this, the first thing the FCC would have to do would be to change the clear-channel allocations. Now, under the regulations, 40 channels of the 96 in the spectrum are designated as "clear" channels, using a maximum power at night of 50,000 watts.

Several Rendered Unclear

Actually, however, about nine of these already have been rendered "unclear" through assignment of other stations on the same bands at night, curtailing rural and remote service.

On the 15 channels of the former total of 40 clear waves, engineers have in view assigning duplicate stations on the two coasts with maximum power of 50,000 watts. Then the power of certain of the middle class of regional channels would be increased from the present maximum of 1000 watts to 5000 watts at night, which they conclude would greatly improve service.

Finally, the project contemplates opening three new channels in the range from 1500 to 1600 kilocycles, which only about a year ago was opened for broadcasting use, for the licensing of new 100-watt stations.

There could be assigned about 50 new statons to each channel, so that the roster of stations would be increased from the present total of some 620 to around 800 stations if all this is done.

To Serve All Sections

The theory is to distribute the super-power stations geographically, so that all areas of the country would be blanketed. Super-power stations on the coasts would be required to install directional antennas to guide their signals inland and prevent dissipation of service over the oceans or into Mexico or Canada. In key radio cities like New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, there probably would be more than one 500,000-watt station.

Should this plan be carried to fruition within the next year or so, there would be a tremendous new investment in broadcasting to provide the improved service. Roughly, a 500,000-watt station costs about a dollar a watt, or $500,000. With 25 of them, the investment would be $12,500,000. Add to that the cost of some 150 additional local stations, at about $1,000,000, and another $2,000,000 in new equipment for stations which would be increased in power on regionals and other additions—and the total increased investment in tangible equipment would exceed $15,000,000.

Will Rogers Day Appointed

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 15 (AP)—Governor Marland has proclaimed Nov. 4 as Will Rogers Day, calling upon all Oklahomans to join in observance of the noted humorist's fifty-sixth birthday anniversary. Rogers was killed Aug. 15 in an airplane crash in Alaska with Wiley Post, who also was an Oklahoman.

U. S. Mint Anniversary Recalls Early Coin Policies and Methods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Officials of the United States Mint, working overtime these days to meet the increasing demand for small coinage, stopped long enough today to observe a number of anniversaries.

While congratulating Miss Mary O'Reilly, permanent assistant director, both on her seventieth birthday and on the conclusion of 34 years in the government service, they pointed out incidentally that it was just about 143 years ago that the United States began to coin its own money.

There is no record of the day when the first coin was turned out by the Philadelphia Mint, but it did happen some time in October, 1792. The first coins were silver half dimes, a type of coin minted until 1873, when the present nickel was substituted. And according to Miss O'Reilly, who probably knows as much about the art of making coins as any other individual in the country, those early coins were as fine in quality and design as any made today. The only important difference was that it took longer to make them.

Building in Philadelphia

The early mint and its machinery were simple. Hand or horsepower drove the original presses. The staff consisted of 38 officials and workmen, with a top salary of $2000 a year and a bottom of $1 per day.

They worked in the first building erected in the United States for public use under the authority of the Federal Government. It was a brick structure located on the east side of Seventh Street in Philadelphia, at a total cost of $209,230. Its construction had been authorized by an act of Congress.

The cornerstone was laid on July 31, and the actual operation of coinage is known to have started in October of the same year.

Delivered to Treasurer

George Washington, then President, mentioned the event in a message to Congress on Nov. 6 as follows: "There has been a small beginning in the coinage of half-dimes; the want of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to them."

The mint's first purchase of metal for coinage was six pounds of old copper at one shilling and threepence per pound, which was minted and delivered to the Treasurer of the United States in 1793. Large scale production of silver coins did not get under way until 1794. In that year there was a deposit by the Bank of Maryland of over $80,000 worth of silver in the form of "coins of France," which was subsequently reminted into American coins.

Gold Half Eagles

Gold coinage began in 1795. On Feb. 12 of that year, Moses Brown, a Boston merchant, made the first deposit of gold bullion for coinage, receiving silver coins in payment. This gold presumably went into the 744 gold half eagles delivered to the Treasurer on July 31, inaugurating the period of American gold coinage which lasted until abandonment of the gold standard by President Roosevelt in 1933. In September of the same year, 400 gold eagles were delivered.

Of course the coins made at the Philadelphia mint were not the first made in the United States. Individual states had their own issues before the Revolution and for some time after the Federal Government was established. First coins produced under federal authority were the "Franklin cents," copper pieces dated 1787 and bearing the injunction "Mind your own business," which were made on contract by a jobber.

All Kinds of Hard Money

Previous to that, Robert Morris, head of the finance department of the Continental Congress, had purchased a few sample coins made during the Revolution and laid before Congress in 1782 an exposition of the whole subject of coinage, covering foreign coins then in circulation in the country.

It was mainly through Morris's efforts, aided by Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, that Congress finally decided to undertake coinage in 1792.

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TENDER MORSELS of GOODNESS

CHILDREN LOVE IT!

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Write for cook book—
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REAL OLD-FASHIONED GOODNESS IN OUR POUND CAKES!

Worcester Salt

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CALATAYUD, Chef
THE ROOSEVELT, New York

THAT Son OF YOURS

Is he away at school or college this Fall? If so, remember after a hard-won football game, a tough exam successfully passed, or perhaps a fraternity initiation, that telephoned congratulations from you will sound pretty good to him.

And if he is late with his laundry, remiss with his letters, or if you have a question or uncertainty for him to clear up, remember that no matter how many miles away he may be, he still is as near as your telephone.

AND THAT Daughter

If she is away at school, too, or travelling, or visiting, the voice of her mother or dad is going to sound mighty good to her, many times. A triumph in dramatics, a well-written composition, a sorority election, call for personal words of praise.

Or she may encounter situations and problems a little beyond her depth. Encourage her to telephone home when such needs arise. Let her be sure that, although she may not be able to see you, she will never be beyond the sound of your voice.

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BANANAS FANCY MEL-O-RIPE 4 LBS 19c

GRAPES FANCY TOKAY 2 LBS 15c

Concord GRAPES 2 QT BASKET 19c

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PRIZE BREAD VARIETIES

Long Loaf Bread	1½ Lb Loaf	9c
Whole Milk Bread	1¼ Lb Loaf	9c
Sweet Rye Bread	1 Lb Loaf	9c
Whole Wheat Bread	20 oz Loaf	8c
Cracked Wheat Bread	20 oz Loaf	9c
Sliced Rye Bread	20 oz Loaf	10c
Pan Rolls	Dozen	10c

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Fruit Hermits—Oat Crisps—Dutch Butters 2 Lbs 25c

MILDLY CURED - NO WASTE
Corned Beef 12 oz TIN 15c

FANCY TENDER PLUMP—FULL WEIGHT PACKAGE
Raisins SEEDED 2 Pkgs 15c SEEDLESS 15 oz Pkg 7c

BOBBY BENSON CEREAL DISH WITH EACH TWO PKGS.
H-O Oats 2 PKGS 21c

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Heinz Soups 2 PINT TINS 25c

FANCY WET PACK
Shrimp 2 TINS 25c

MICHIGAN - HAND PICKED
Pea Beans 3 LBS BULK 10c

PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

BACON Sliced - Rindless Mild Sugar Cured LB 39c

PRUNES Santa Clara - Large, Plump 4 LBS 25c

Red Ripe Tomatoes	2 LBS	11c
Fancy Spinach	3 LBS	15c
Red Turban Squash	3 LBS	10c
Bunch Carrots	LARGE BUNCHES 2 BUNCHES	19c
Bunch Beets	LARGE BUNCHES 3 BUNCHES	10c
Iceberg Lettuce	2 HEADS	15c
Crisco	3 LB TIN 55c	1 LB TIN 19c
Softasilk Cake Flour	GOLD MEDAL PKG	31c
Larsen's Veg-All	A NEW PRODUCT 2 No 2 TINS	23c
Clam Chowder	MARTHA'S VINEYARD 2 16 oz TINS	29c
Sandwich Spread	FINAST 2 8 oz GLASSES	29c
Prepared Mustard	FINAST 2 12 oz MUGS	25c
Finast Codfish	FLAKY WHITE 1 LB BOX	25c
Gerber's Baby Foods	3 4 oz TINS	25c
Skyflake Wafers	N. B. C. 1 LB PKG	21c
Educator Crax	A NEW LOW REGULAR PRICE 1 LB PKG	20c
Palmolive Soap	4 BARS	17c
Super Suds	TINY SOAP BEADS 2 PKGS	15c

ROYAL DESSERTS 1c SALE (all 4 for 20c)
With each purchase of three packages of any flavor Royal Gelatine you get for one cent a package of Royal Chocolate Pudding

HORMEL VEGETABLE SOUP, 3 20-oz. Tins 39c
FREE—One can of new Hormel Bean Soup with each purchase of three cans of Hormel Vegetable Soup—a 60c value all for 25c

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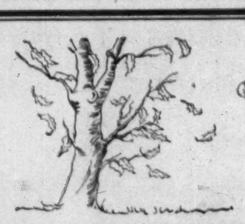

AUTUMN SEASON NUMBER

Uptown Shopping Guide

Copley Square Section of Boston

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We are now offering the best

Cloth Coats *we know of* for **125.00**

Misses' and Women's sizes

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MATCHING HAT Made to Order in a Variety of Models $12.50 and up

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are all of that; their simplicity and charm are incomparable. It takes a "coiffeur artistic" *to create an art piece such as his. The secret of wearing a transformation belongs only to her who wears the same. A few grey hairs to hide or a head of very thin hair will be perfectly hidden by a* C. Louis *light weight transformation. You can wear them in perfect confidence; no one will ever be able to detect your secret.*

There are quite a few styles to choose from! Consult Mons. Louis free of charge for appointments.

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Quality in FURS

WE are ready to help you select your winter furs. It is highly desirable to come in while the choice of models and skins is complete. . . .

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Great Cedar Chest Values

	Was	Now
Mahogany Low Boy Cedar Chest	$39.75	**$27.75**
Maple Low Boy Cedar Chests	41.00	**29.75**
Walnut Cedar Chest	37.75	**27.75**
Walnut Cedar Chest	33.50	**23.75**
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Moderne Cedar Chest	42.75	**27.75**

Drastic Desk Reductions

	Was	Now
Gov. Winthrop Desks (all mahogany)	$42.00	**$27.75**
Gov. Winthrop Desks	50.00	**35.75**
John Hancock Desk (block front)	70.00	**49.50**
Gov. Winthrop Desk	67.50	**45.75**

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8 Pc. Duncan Phyfe Suite	$155.00	**$97.50**
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8 Pc. Duncan Phyfe Suite	195.00	**124.75**
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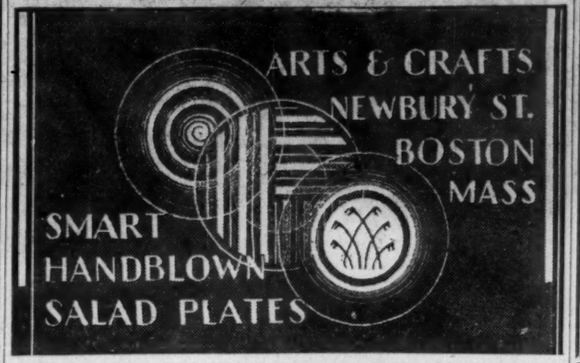

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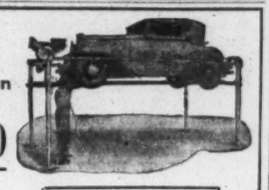

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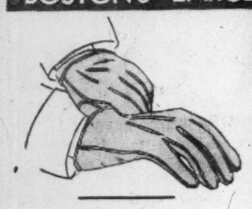

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Fresh dressed fowl, 3 to 3¼ lbs.	lb. 25c	Clover Blossom Honey	5 lb. pail 78c
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Fresh Squabs	lb. 50c	N.B.C. Premium Flakes	small pkg. 9c
Smoked Shoulders	lb. 22c	N.B.C. Let's Dance Assortment	pkg. 35c
Native White Celery	bunch 8c	Heinz Sweet Mixed or Plain Pickles	Jumbo Jar 35c
Brussels Sprouts	box 15c	Fruit Loaf Brown Bread	two 1 lb. tins 25c
Cape Cod Cranberries	lb. 12c	Ivory Soap	3 large bars 25c
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Now we're ready with the new Enna Jetticks *you've been asking for at*

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Economic Equality Is Sought By Women in New Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

Madesin Phillips, retiring president of the council, called upon women's groups to "examine the instruments through which they work, in the light of women's increased power and today's changed conditions."

Miss Phillips stated that the changes of the past 10 years have revealed world dangers, inequalities and social disturbances which require intelligent united effort on the part of independent women.

Eggs vs. Music

The 3,000,000 members of the council pay more attention to ham and eggs and their growers and sellers than to music and its producers and vendors, it was charged by Mrs. Ruth Haller Ottaway, of Port Huron, Mich., and New York City, the incoming president of the organization.

Mrs. Ottaway declared that in normal times music was a $3,500,000,000 industry, equal to the coal and petroleum products, and that today music is as important as food to daily living and to social rehabilitation. Mrs. Ottaway appealed to the women to co-operate with the Federal Government in creating projects for the re-employment of musicians. As chairman of the council committee on music, she has been instrumental in organizing a preview committee to deal with music films.

Crime Prevention

Miss Julia K. Jaffray of New York City, chairman of the committee on social adjustment, urged mobilization for specific activities in the fields of crime prevention, control and correction, and Mme. Yolanda Mero-Irion, chairman of radio, recommended that the women keep their ears open for war propaganda by air. Radio will be the chief instrument to rouse the people in the event of the United States going to war, said Mme. Mero-Irion, and she added, "At the first suggestion that the United States should take up arms again, raise your voices in loud, concerted protest. If we are alert it may change the course of the nation's history."

Mme. Mero-Irion also attacked the amateur hour on the radio, saying that the Emergency Relief Bureau complains that 1200 persons each month are stranded in New York and thrown upon relief rolls because they have come to partake in amateur hours.

"It is time to call a halt to the ridiculous practice," said Mme. Mero-Irion. "The taxpayers of New York City are at present paying for the amateur hour and eventually taxpayers all over the country will be paying, for as fast as they can be shipped back to their home towns the stranded people are being encouraged to go home." She characterized many children's programs as "blots on the radio industry" and said that there are not sufficient cultural events on the air.

Consumers' Code

A consumers' code was offered by Mrs. Carl Schrader of Belmont, Mass., pledging the individual not to purchase sweatshop products, to report fraud and unfair practices to the authorities, and to buy carefully so as to avoid the unnecessary waste occasioned by returning goods.

A plea to the member organizations to support the concentration of all educational activities of the Federal Government, including the youth program, under the federal office of education was made by Miss Cornelia S. Adair of Richmond, Va., chairman of education. Miss Adair also urged support for a federal department of education and for local, state and national financial support for education.

Mrs. Grace Thompson Seton of Greenwich, Conn., chairman of letters, announced that the "100 best books written by American women in the past 100 years" which were selected and exhibited at the Chicago Exposition in 1933 will be sent to the triennial convention of the International Council of Women in Yugoslavia next year as a loan exhibit. The collection includes "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

Florida Fish Room Is Gift to Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 15—The trustees and members of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio, opened a new Florida fish room yesterday.

The room is a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Alwin C. Ernst and family. Mr. Ernst is a founder, a charter member, treasurer and trustee of the museum. A collection of exotic moths and butterflies, the first collection to be placed on exhibition in the museum, was his gift.

Of the 57 different species of fishes in the room, 50 are the gifts of Mr. Ernst. Seven are the gift of Dr. and Mrs. George W. Crile.

The Florida room is something new in exhibition methods, wholly modern in treatment. The walls are finished in a rich amethyst, with an emphasizing note in chrome moldings. In recessed cases are shown the fish against backgrounds, designed to give the feel of the sea and the colors of the coral reefs.

Roosevelt Mixes Fish With Business

PERLAS ISLANDS, Oct. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt resumed personal contact with the United States yesterday, receiving at lunch Col. Julian Schley, Governor of the Panama Canal.

The U. S. S. Houston anchored yesterday morning on the eastern fringe of the Perlas Islands within sight of Balboa. During the afternoon, the President received his first bundle of mail.

Devoting the morning and early afternoon to business affairs, President Roosevelt arranged for a late fishing try but was disappointed to learn from his fishing guide that this is an off season for large fish.

The President expects to remain in this vicinity for several days before making an inspection of the Panama Canal en route home via the Atlantic.

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New Theater Experiment Launched

Former director of Vassar Experimental Theater starts big WPA plan which is expected to give work to thousands of idle playwrights, actors and technicians in cities throughout the United States.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Something new in the American theater is promised as Mrs. Hallie Flanagan, former director of the Vassar College Experimental Theater, made public the list of those who are to help her with the new experiment she is undertaking as part of the WPA program.

While the law states that her chief purpose must be the employment of thousands of out-of-work playwrights, technicians and actors, Mrs. Flanagan, who attracted attention when she presented President Henry Noble MacCracken, of Vassar, in the leading role of a Soviet drama, has other plans that she hopes will have a lasting effect on American drama.

Mrs. Flanagan's Ideas

Here are some of Mrs. Flanagan's ideas for the greatest single drive ever proposed for the American theater:

A national play bureau to read the offerings of prospective playwrights.

Experimental theaters—one in New York—to test the scripts of new dramatists.

A spring festival in Washington for regional plays.

Historic theaters to house repertory companies producing early American plays.

Vaudeville or variety shows in city parks in conjunction with unemployed relief orchestras.

Circuses for the towns of the West and South.

Marionette shows.

Negro companies in Harlem and the South.

Yiddish, Chinese and other language group theaters as the demand indicates.

"This entire project is based on the assumption that there are skill and talent among the thousands on the relief rolls," she said. "It is not the idea of any one person, but the crystallization of an idea which many have had for a long time. It will function all over the land."

First in New York

Her experiments will be tried out first in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago but will be introduced in smaller centers where people familiar with the drama can be found to direct the unemployed who feel an urge to write plays or to act in them.

Mrs. Flanagan especially wants to encourage those dramatists who desire to break away from conventional rules to create something new. Special opportunity will be provided for trying out plays by unknown playwrights who appear to have something to contribute to the art.

In this way, the Government program will supplement rather than compete with the commercial stage. Producers will be given the opportunity of judging public reaction to new types without spending their money to try them out.

A distinguished group of drama leaders have agreed to serve as directors of the Government program. As New York director, Mrs. Flanagan has obtained the services of Elmer Rice, whose "Street Scene" won the Pulitzer Prize in 1929.

To Take Charge

Others who have consented to take charge of the program in their sections are:

Pennsylvania-New Jersey, Jasper Deeter, founder and director of the Hedgerow Theater, Rose Valley, Penna.; Ohio region, Frederic McConnell, founder of the Cleveland Playhouse; Carolinas-Virginia, Prof. F. H. Koch, professor of dramatic literature at the University of North Carolina; southern region, John McGee, director of the Birmingham Little Theater; central region, T. W. Stevens, former head of the School of Drama, Carnegie Institute; prairie region, Prof. E. C. Mabie, director of the University Theater, Iowa City; southwestern region, A. B. Meredith, director of the Dallas Little Theater; northwest region, Prof. Glenn Arthur Hughes, University of Washington; far-western region, Gilmor Brown, director of the Pasadena Playhouse.

Names of men and women who are to assist in the WPA music program were also made public. They include Chalmers Clifton, founder of the American Orchestral Society; Lee Pattison, pianist; Thaddeus Rich, assistant conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra; Lamar Stringfield, organizer of the North Carolina Symphony; Guy Maier, pianist and educator; Joel Lay, director of music of A Century of Progress; Mrs. John J. Lyons, past president, National Federation of Music Clubs; Prof. C. B. Righter, Iowa State University, and Kajetan Atti, who organized and conducted relief orchestras in northern California.

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Hallie Flanagan

Well Equipped

Mrs. Flanagan is not a very big person physically but she is known as a very big one in capability. People who have known her and her history a long time, say there is none more so, especially to carry through the greatest single drive ever proposed to be of service to the American theater.

Mrs. Flanagan went to Grinnell College. She liked things about the theater, and so while she was a student there, she established a theater which was the child of the college in winter and of the community in summer.

In 1924 she was at Radcliffe, working for an M. A. The Rev. George Pierce Baker had still his 47 Workshop at Harvard, and she was his production assistant in what turned out to be the last year before Yale made off with him for its Drama Department.

Mrs. Flanagan went off to Vassar and there she shaped writing and production groups, winnowed out those who wanted to design scenery and costumes, and those who wanted to do other phases of stage work, and briskly put them all to work. She soon had, in short, the Vassar Experimental Theater.

Lit Into President

She liked to have students spend 14 hours a day in her workshop, though the college authorities often did not. And the day President MacCracken was late for a rehearsal, she lit into him just as if he had been a freshman; and he didn't mind, because he was late, and there were the rules, and that was that.

There were no stars in Flanagan productions at Vassar. Mrs. Flanagan thinks the star system has holes in it. More than one aspirant to be star has been stuffed into overalls, given a pot of paint, some territory to cover, and left meaningly to do it.

Mrs. Flanagan went to Europe in 1927 on a Guggenheim Fellowship to see what was going on in the theater, and came back and wrote a book called "Shifting Scenes in the Modern Theater" which is a marvel of wit and informality as well as an accurate and informative guide to the field.

She isn't a woman to say what she is going to do, however, before she does it. She says about her new job, "If this weren't the start of something new, it wouldn't be worth starting." With which cryptogram she has simply gone to work.

Root Heads N. Y. Drive For Relief Bond Issue

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—With Elihu Root honorary chairman and Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University, chairman, a statewide citizens' committee was named yesterday by the State Charities' Aid Association to direct the work in favor of the $55,000,000 bond issue for unemployment relief which will come before New York voters on Nov. 5 as Proposition No. 1 on the ballot.

In announcing the sponsorship of the campaign, Homer Folks, secretary of the association, said that while it considered the bond issue necessary this year, it believes "that hereafter relief should be paid from current revenue instead of from further borrowing."

This is the fourth year the association has been organized for this purpose, and in again calling for its co-operation Gov. Herbert H. Lehman stressed the exigency involved.

"If the bond issue should fail of passage," he wrote, "we either would have to give up relief in the State or impose unusually heavy additional taxes."

Clemson Plans History Of Its First Graduates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—Plans for a class history of Clemson's first graduates (1896), consisting of a chain of letters written by the 28 members now living, have been completed by the membership which held its annual reunion last June. The letters will recount each member's history from the time he entered Clemson College until the present, and will be published by the class historian, Prof. J. E. Hunter of the department of mathematics. Col. Thomas S. Moorman, U. S. A., now stationed at Clemson, is the president of the class, and Prof. W. W. Klugh of the faculty of the school of engineering, is the secretary.

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New Process in Photography Produces Three-Color Prints

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—The fantasy of yesterday — three-color photographic prints on paper — is the amazing discovery of today as two young chemists announce their discovery of a simple process by which color prints are produced as easily as ordinary contact prints or bromide enlargements.

After two years' experimentation in doing "the thing that couldn't be done," Francis H. Snyder and Henry W. Rimbach, New York chemists, exhibited their work to the public for the first time today.

The procedure, which makes use of various processes with which the camera worker in black and white photography is already familiar, involves the making of two or three color separation negatives, a positive print from each (either by contact or enlargement) on a special gelatine-collodion stripping film, toning each of the positives to its proper color—magenta, blue-green and yellow—and superimposing the three, in register, upon a white background or base. The result is a three-color print ready to be mounted for display.

The cost of each print varies from the price of a dinner at a modest restaurant to tripple such a sum, and compares with the minimum of $100 for the cheapest color reproduction hitherto obtainable. Another advantage is that while present color methods in photography usually limit the number of pictures to the single original transparency, the Snyder-Rimbach formula makes it possible to make as many as may be desired.

In commenting on the development of the new process, which is being marketed under the trade name, Chromatone, the distributors say that the chemists stumbled on their discovery while investigating the reproduction of color in photomicrographic work.

"They sought, as chemists, and not as photographers," the distributors say, "a medium to give them a more realistic result in their micrographs than that obtained in black and white or by hand coloring. From their research came a complete system of photographic color toning that, for its simplicity, fidelity to nature, and positive results, appears to have sufficient possibilities to recommend it for general use."

Gov. Landon Approves Old-Age Pension Plan

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 15 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon, approached as a possible Republican candidate for President, told Dr. F. E. Townsend yesterday that he believed in the principle of an old-age pension, but could not "go along" on the $200-a-month Townsend plan.

"Kansas will adopt a pension system," he said, "as soon as a number of legal questions are settled by the national social security board and other necessary information is obtained." Mr. Townsend said his organization planned to obtain the views of all presidential and congressional candidates.

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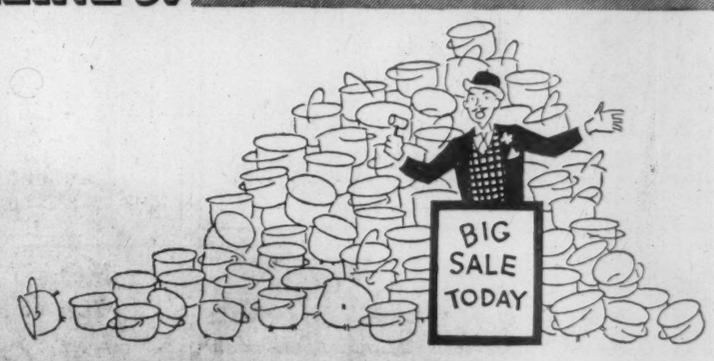

FOR SALE!
A Million Soup Kettles
in Homes Where Heinz Home-style Soups Are Preferred

There's a new Vanishing American passing over the horizon. It's the old-fashioned soup kettle, disappearing from a million homes. But don't be alarmed, you lovers of delicious, old-style soups. It doesn't mean the end to good eating—just the end to toilsome hours spent in hot kitchens making soups the antiquated way.

Now Heinz makes soups the same painstaking way you do at home—and uses the same fresh, crisp, carefully selected vegetables you would choose. These choice ingredients are slowly simmered in small batches—carefully brewed to bring out all their appetizing goodness. As soon as each soup is made, it is quickly sealed in tins, to come to you complete and perfect, *ready to heat and enjoy!*

We urge you to try Heinz homemade-style Soups—for their fortifying goodness—their nutrient-brimming healthfulness—and their amazing ease in preparation. Cast your eyes over the tempting list below. It holds the answer to your next mealtime problem.

20 Varieties
CHICKEN NOODLE SOUP
CHICKEN GUMBO
CLAM CHOWDER
CONSOMMÉ MADRILÈNE
BEAN SOUP
ONION SOUP
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PEPPER POT
BEEF BROTH
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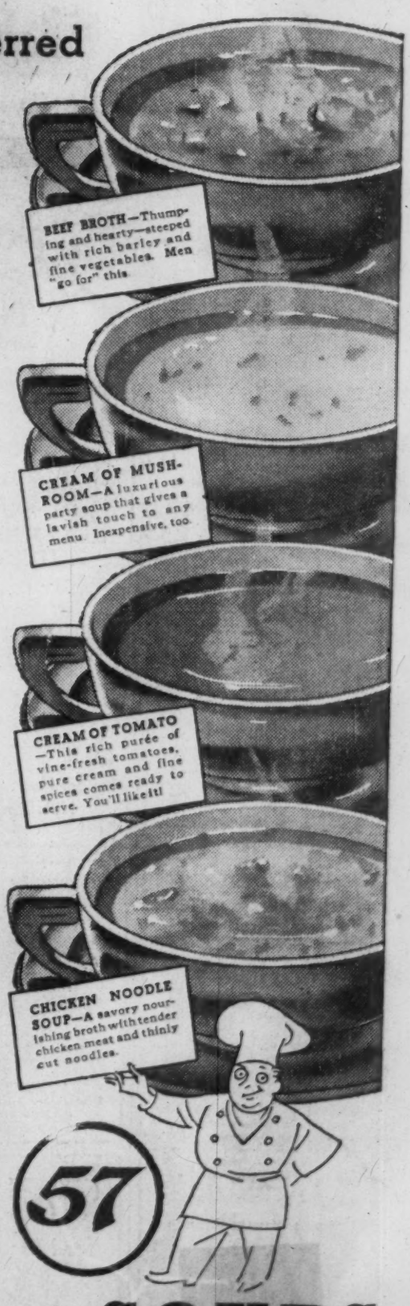
VEGETABLE SOUP
CREAM OF SPINACH
CREAM OF MUSHROOM
CREAM OF OYSTER
CREAM OF ASPARAGUS
CREAM OF GREEN PEA
CREAM OF CELERY
CREAM OF TOMATO
CORN CHOWDER


BEEF BROTH—Thumping and hearty—steeped with rich barley and fine vegetables. Men "go for" this.
CREAM OF MUSHROOM—A luxurious party soup that gives a lavish touch to any menu. Inexpensive, too.
CREAM OF TOMATO—This rich purée of vine-fresh tomatoes, pure cream and fine spices comes ready to serve. You'll like it!
CHICKEN NOODLE SOUP—A savory nourishing broth with tender chicken meat and thinly cut noodles.
57

HEINZ homemade style SOUPS
LISTEN IN! Josephine Gibson—On the air with new recipes and menus, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning.
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. . . Ready Baked Beans by HEINZ
You're kind to cook and extra kind to appetites when you serve Heinz oven-baked Beans, Boston-Style! These munchy morsels beckon with the same "come-hither" aroma that brought our Pilgrim fathers rushing home to dinner.
Heinz Boston-Style beans are washed, soaked for hours, then baked in hot, dry ovens. Over and around them is poured a glorious old colonial sauce of thick molasses, sugar and delicate seasoning. To this we add thick squares of bacon pork.
Thrill your husband next Saturday night. Treat him to Heinz oven-baked beans, *Boston-Style!* Three other kinds: in tomato sauce with pork; in tomato sauce without pork; red kidney beans in a special rich sauce all their own.

57
HEINZ Oven-Baked BEANS

Neighborhood Plan Urged To Aid Owners of Property In Reclaiming Run-Down Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—City planning has proved its value; now why not extend the idea to make possible neighborhood planning, giving property owners legal power to reclaim their neighborhoods from blight?

The National Association of Real Estate Boards, after a year of study, has drafted a plan for planning. It has called in experts as consultants, trimming off the rough edges before it put its work before its members all over the country for further study. And this is the simple proposal:

Let the individual states enact laws, according to their particular needs, authorizing the creation of "neighborhood protective and improvement districts," similar to school districts, which would develop a plan for the small urban community, bring it before the city council for approval, and then see that it is carried out.

Aims of New Plan

This type of planning by the neighborhood itself could accomplish things that neither zoning nor city planning can do, said Herbert U. Nelson, secretary of the association. City planning concerns itself with major improvements, such as relieving traffic congestion, determining the best location of public buildings and new parks and the like. Zoning, on the other hand, tells the property owners in the various zones what they cannot do. It prevents erection of apartments in neighborhoods of one-family houses, of garages in apartment districts, of factories in residence areas and so on. This is useful indeed but not enough, say the real estate people.

Statistics Show Need

What is needed, they say, is some agency that can restore a neighborhood that has begun to slide downhill. It is easy enough for a group of people to go out to a suburb, and open a restricted subdivision with all the old mistakes foreseen and forestalled in the deeds to the property. But it is almost impossible now for people to make over their old neighborhoods on the plan of a restricted subdivision.

As a result, American city dwellers have been in the habit of letting neighborhoods "go to seed" once decline sets in, and moving farther out. About one third the privately owned land area within American cities lies vacant, estimates Mr. Nelson.

Extends Previous Efforts

"We have made huge investments in utilities, improvements, and social services in our urban communities which we cannot afford to duplicate elsewhere," said Mr. Nelson. "Rather than seeking to decentralize our cities, spreading them over increasingly vast area, which will involve costs for physical and social services which we cannot now even guess, it would seem to be sound economy to attack the problem of replanning and rebuilding our cities within their present limits in the light of what experience has taught us.

"This present proposal builds upon much that has already been attempted successfully. Every sound land developer has done all the things suggested in this act, but because he started with new land he was able to do it through private contracts. Innumerable associations of property owners have sought to accomplish the same ends through voluntary effort."

Without some public body, however, it is felt that a comprehensive neighborhood plan can hardly be effected. Piecemeal planning is never so good. The act proposed by the National Association of Real Estate Boards attempts to give property owners the power to improve their own buildings with the co-operation of their neighbors. The plan provides that three fourths of the property owners may, with approval of the court, organize a district, which can then elect trustees.

Neighborhood Plan

Once established, the district proceeds to develop a plan. It may decide, for example, that the neighborhood could well sacrifice a few minor streets for parks. It may decide that certain restrictions on future building would be helpful to the tone of the neighborhood. It may reroute driveways.

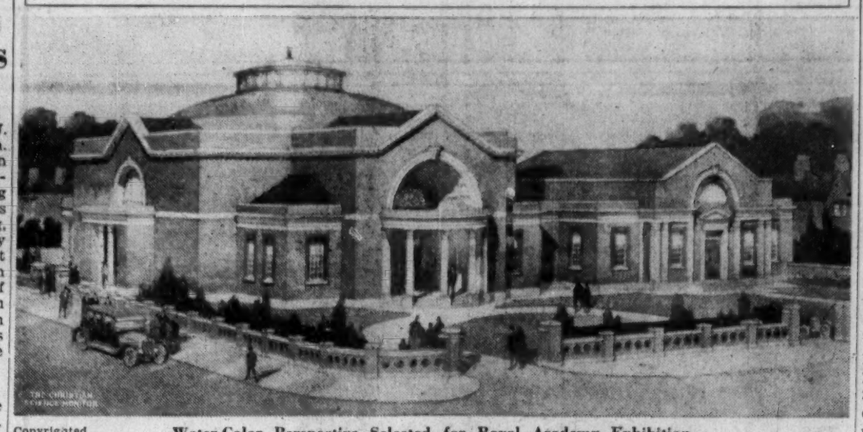
When the plan is made the district submits it to the city council, which may take advice from the City Plan Commission. For the neighborhood plan is by no means intended to conflict with or supersede the city plan, but rather to supplement it. If the plan is approved by the council, it becomes law, and all zoning ordinances in conflict with it are amended accordingly.

Power to Condemn Land

The trustees may then take steps to see that the plan is carried out. They may condemn land, the cost to be borne by the district, and they may levy a limited tax in the district for purposes embraced within the plan.

The proposal for the neighborhood district statute is made by the Real Estate Boards because real estate men are coming to realize, it is said, that the value of a house depends not alone on its intrinsic merits but on intangible things, such as neighborhood morale. And it is felt that property owners should have some better means of raising neighborhood standards by joint action.

Design of Blackpool Christian Science Church



Copyrigated Water-Color Perspective Selected for Royal Academy Exhibition

Christian Science Church Honored In Architecture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng. — An honor has been paid to First Church of Christ, Scientist, Blackpool, by the showing of a water-color perspective drawing of the building by the selection committee of the Royal Academy, London, in this summer's exhibition.

The design was prepared by Mr. Halstead Best, Blackpool architect. Since then the church has been erected and although this is complete in itself, it forms the major part of a plan which ultimately will include a Sunday School with accommodation for 150 children. Both portions of the plan are of course self-contained, and yet are arranged to work in conjunction.

The building has been designed in a free interpretation of the Neo-Grec manner, giving a sturdy and dignified structure.

Structurally, the church has been erected on the modern steel-framed system, the enclosing walls being faced in a selected dun-colored rustic brick, relieved by terra cotta dressings and red-faced bricks.

The church, accommodating about 500 persons, is approached by a main entrance from Whitegate Drive, together with a subsidiary entrance from the side street. The main entrance porch gives access to a commodious foyer, on either side of which are situated cloak rooms.

The auditorium is exactly square on plan, and is ceiled by a saucer-shaped dome, surmounted by a circular lantern. The latter is the main source of natural light from the interior.

The edifice was erected in 1929 and dedicated in 1934.

Dinosaur Quarry Yields Rich Find In Prehistoric Lore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RAPID CITY, S. D.—Three tons of bones which are millions of years old have been dug from a dinosaur quarry near Spearfish, S. D., this summer and trucked to the South Dakota School of Mines here for further examination and classification.

The finding of the remains of the saurian may prove one of the major discoveries in all paleontology, it is thought, as all of the principal bones of a front and rear leg are included, announces James Bump, curator of the school's museum and head of the expedition that has unearthed the skeleton.

Though positive identification will await the finding of the head, which will be the object of the expedition to be resumed in the spring, it is believed by Mr. Bump that the specimen is that of a maurosaurous, though the bones are much larger than any such species now known.

Protests Alter Bill On Health Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Under strong pressure from those opposed to its health insurance program, the Government of British Columbia will modify its plans before asking the Legislature to approve them.

It was indicated officially that the scope of the proposed health insurance law will be greatly restricted as a result of the representations of many public organizations, including those which object to paying for medical service which they will not use.

Instead of the ambitious scheme outlined in a draft piece of legislation, the Government plans now a modest program which will start health insurance in a small way and develop it, should it prove popular with the public.

Diesel Speed Trains Reach Three Quarter Million Mile Mark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When the Burlington's new Mark Twain Zephyr, Diesel-motored streamlined train, glided in here Saturday after a tour of the East, and prepared to head west for speed trials, and its regular run along the Missouri River, railroad men looked at the calendar and began to figure up what these sleek greyhounds of the rails have done during the past year.

The Diesel era in railroad transportation is but a little more than a year old, and yet these trains—there are now six runs in which they are used—have covered, up to Sept. 30 this year, the Electro-Motive Corporation here reports, more than 753,000 miles.

This Mark Twain Zephyr, to be christened at Hannibal, Mo., following its speed trials at McCook, Neb., Oct. 24, together with the Twin Zephyrs of the Burlington operating on the Chicago-Twin Cities run, have accounted for 450,000 miles of this. The Flying Yankee of the Boston & Maine on the Boston to Bangor run has eaten up 125,000 miles. The City of Portland on the Union Pacific run from Chicago to Portland, Ore., has covered 75,000 miles. The Rebel, Gulf Mobile streamliner between New Orleans and Jackson, Tenn., has rolled up 50,000 miles, the Comet on the New Haven between Boston and Providence 40,000, and the Royal Blue of the B. & O. between Washington and Jersey City, 13,000.

Veiled Prophet Pays Visit to St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 15—That mysterious personage the Veiled Prophet, paying his fifty-sixth annual visit to St. Louis, drew 300,000 persons downtown last Thursday night to see 20 floats portraying Toyland. Each float presented a page from a fairy book or represented some grotesque aspect of Toyland.

There was Jack-in-the-Box, with impish persons popping out of bright boxes to grin at joyous children. There was the giant French doll surrounded by dolls of all sorts and nationalities. Another float contained enormous alphabetic blocks piled higgledy-piggledy. It was followed by a float full of spinning tops, the largest spinning under guidance of a huge hand. A toy circus with bareback rider, trapeze artist, balancing seal and clowns galore, and a hobby horse float, dominated by an enormous horse with incandescent eyes and illuminated tail, were the next features. Wooden soldiers paraded on the next float, followed by enormous mechanical toys, huge candy canes, lollipops and celluloid toys. Another float showed the joys of skiing and coasting.

Alabama Now Requires Motor Driver's License

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Under a driver's license law recently enacted by the Alabama Legislature each head of a family owning a car is required to obtain a driver's license once a year, paying a fee of 50 cents, proceeds of which will go to defray the expenses of a highway patrol force.

Other members of the family who drive the car are required to pay a fee of 25 cents. The highway patrolmen will also act as general peace officers and serve in case of riot or insurrection.

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OVER THE HORIZON LOOMS ANOTHER *Silver Streak*

1936

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AMERICA FACING A CHANGING WORLD

AMERICA IS FACING A CHANGING WORLD. These immediate changes, affecting your life and the lives of generations unborn, will be the subject of the Fifth Forum to be held under the auspices of this newspaper in the Waldorf-Astoria in New York.

The Forum will take place October 15th, 16th and 17th. To it have been invited some fifty speakers and several thousand special delegates—leaders and thinkers in their respective fields. The words of many of the speakers will go over the air to the nation.*

This non-partisan Forum, under the direction of Mrs. William Brown Meloney of the Herald Tribune staff, will be opened by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Ministers of foreign countries will address it. Professors, economists, writers, critics and philosophers will speak. The President, on board a cruiser in the Caribbean, will broadcast the words which will close the Forum. All will consider sharp angles of its basic theme —*America faces a changing world.*

This nation no longer looks forward to new times. *These are new times* demanding answers to new questions. To these questions the Fifth Annual Herald Tribune Forum will endeavor to make answer.

As in past years, a complete printed record of the Forum proceedings will be made available for public distribution at cost; you may reserve a copy in advance by addressing the Herald Tribune, 230 West 41st Street, New York City.

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*A large part of this Forum will be broadcast over a coast-to-coast network of the National Broadcasting Company during the following hours:
Tuesday, October 15, 10:15 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 2:45 P. M., 5 P. M.; Wednesday, October 16, 10 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 3 P. M., 5:30 P. M.;
Thursday, October 17, 2:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 8:20 P. M., 10:30 P. M. (E. S. T.) Consult your newspaper for final radio schedules.*

Prudence Makes Jelly

IT RATHER surprised us that Prudence should set the date for her first musicale during grape week. In that week, when Henry's small but productive vineyard offers to the preserve kettle dusty-blue grapes, Prudence is unusually busy. It is her pleasure, then, to take upon herself the task of picking the grapes and of making them into a year's supply of jelly.

Because Prudence prefers garden to kitchen tasks, she gives less time to mashing, straining, measuring, and cooking than to the garnering of the autumn crop. Outdoors, she interrupts her picking to attend to weeds or faded blossoms, which ask to be pulled from the chrysanthemum bed near by. Or she stops for a half hour to roll grape marbles into a hole dug in the garden border with her six-year-old friend, Peter, whose mouth that week is permanently rimmed with a pale lavender ring. While plucking, Prudence often holds a lovely cluster of the fruit to the light to admire its color and shape. She decorates her basket with the heavy, dark green leaves, and wonderingly traces with her finger-tips the delicate new tendrils which cleverly wind and attach themselves about the old vines and lattice strips.

IT IS WELL known that Prudence does not live by clocks or calendars as the rest of us do. Her concentration on the passing moment shuts out time and future plans. When she issued the invitation to the music-fest, it is likely that she failed to take into consideration the fact that the day appointed came in her busiest week of the year. It was to be a real party, she said, to inaugurate and honor fittingly her recently purchased piano, now installed for the use of us all in the upper floor of Henry's garage. We were to come in the evening, prepared to sing or play, whether we felt competent or not, and to ask for our favorite musical selections. We were to bring any music we might have stored away in our attics, and John was to bring his fiddle. There were to be speeches furnished by the rest of us and refreshments by Prudence. Enthusiastically, Prudence ran from door to door; breathlessly she broadcast the invitation to the neighborhood a week ahead of time.

The afternoon of the party I stopped in Prudence's kitchen, after leaving a musty-smelling pile of old popular songs in the music-room. Prudence was sitting at her kitchen table, looking with dismay at a goodly number of tumblers filled with scarlet liquid. She had taken the paraffin top from one glass and was considering its contents ruefully.

"It hasn't jelled," she said. "See, it *pours* and it has been in the glasses since morning." A guilty smile crept over her face as she joggled the glass before her, nearly spilling the sirupy fluid. "I always guess at the cooking-time and this time I guessed wrong!" she said.

* * *

IT WASN'T UNTIL I was on my way home that I remembered I had seen no party preparations. Prudence's house, always in slight disorder, was topsy-turvy with grapes and baskets and juice bags and jelly jars. But there were no dainty dishes, sandwich baskets or salad bowls about, no festive odor of chocolate or vanilla from freshly baked cakes. Certainly, the garage loft, where I had left my music, bore no party gloss upon it. The piano was closed, and folding chairs were piled in a corner as they had been for some weeks. The thought skimmed over my mind that Prudence might have forgotten there was to be a party, but it failed to alight long enough to make me feel the need of returning to remind her.

It was Ann who mischievously informed me during the evening that Prudence *had* forgotten. "This is an impromptu party, prepared for in twenty minutes!" she whispered, under cover of a loud rendering of "Blue Bell" by the men. "At a quarter to eight I found Prudence picking grapes by flashlight and Henry burning leaves in the backyard. I dusted the piano and fixed the flowers while they dressed. And Prue doesn't know yet what she is going to give us for food."

One wouldn't have guessed, to look at Prudence, that the problem of refreshing some fifteen guests was troubling her. She was sitting on a stool in a corner of the plain pine-walled room, sorting over music; her head was nodding and her feet were tapping to the rhythm of the song. Her cheeks were as red and gay as the crimson of her silken frock; and her eyes, when she looked up from the folders in her lap, were gleaming blue crystals.

* * *

SHE AND HER piano must have felt our pleasure in this fulfillment of one of her fancies. We sang old songs and new songs, hearty songs and lullabyes. Laughter, and exchanged reminiscences, aroused by old tunes, mingled with the off-pitch part-singing and the on-pitch solos. Strauss waltz duets were fingered out by novices, who counted the one, two, three of the time aloud, and made false starts and blunders. Helen surprised and moved us by displaying an accomplishment we had not guessed she possessed.

It was while John was playing a country jig on his violin to Helen's piano accompaniment that Prudence and Henry crept out, quite obviously the conventional host and hostess withdrawing to bring in the promised refreshments. To give them time, Ann and I pushed back the chairs and started a Virginia reel; but, surprisingly, there seemed little need for it. Before three clapping rounds of marches, Prudence and Henry were back, bearing up the stairs and into the room, trays of crackers and cheese, and glass pitchers gleaming with a brilliant-colored, ice-clinking drink, which Henry, grinning broadly, poured into goblets for us.

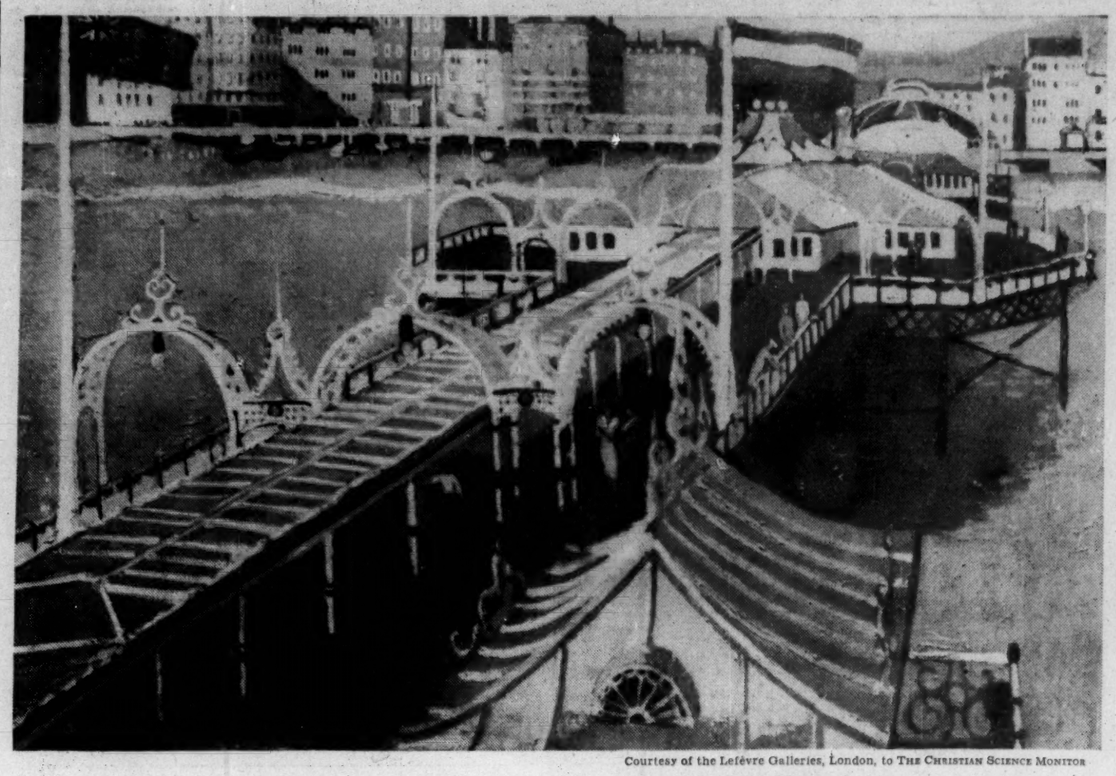
Thirsty after the exertions of song and dance, and not waiting for any toast to the long life of our piano or to the success of our musical aspirations—as may have been Prudence's plan, when she had asked us to prepare speeches—we drank.

"What a delicious drink!" said Helen, sipping. Interested, she analyzed the flavor, as a housewife does. "It isn't just plain grape-juice. It has lemon in it, and a bit of apple, perhaps. What is it, Prue?"

Prudence rested her tray on the piano bench and adjusted the pins in her hair, as she often does when excited. She was hesitant. "It's—"

"Jelly punch," said Henry.

C. C. R.



Courtesy of the Lefèvre Galleries, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PALACE PIER, BRIGHTON: *A Painting by Brynhild Parker*

HERE is a fascinating view, from an unexpected angle, of the famous Palace Pier at Brighton, painted by one of England's youngest and most gifted women artists. Since it was first opened in 1899, the pier has been painted by many artists; for it is an attractive structure, with its decorative ironwork, and the turrets in the Oriental style accord well with that fantastic Eastern aspect which the Prince Regent gave the town when he got Nash to design his Pavilion in the early nineteenth century. But hitherto it has always been painted from the shore; Brynhild Parker, more enterprising, has gone out on the pier itself and given us a novel and most decorative rendering of an old theme by looking shoreward.

Brynhild Parker is a member of the East London Group, a society of young artists who live and work in the East End of London. They are already noted for their devotion to subjects taken from contemporary life, the wholehearted sincerity of their outlook, and the remarkably high standard of their craftsmanship. All of them are pupils of Paul Cooper, who himself was a pupil of Sickert; but they are not dominated by the influence of any one painter or the exponents of any one particular style. Brynhild Parker is impressionist in the breadth of her vigorous brushwork, but quite individual in her rich, mellow color and her pronounced feeling for decorative design. This picture of Brighton's popular Palace Pier was one of many admirable and truly original paintings which this most promising young artist showed, in her first exhibition this year, at the Lefèvre Galleries, in King Street, St. James's.

F. R.

If

AUTUMN could go, for all of me,
If she would not flaunt each maple tree,
And sumac bush and golden fern;
If she would not outline every turn
With rose and russet;
Her heart is set
On holding me always in her debt.
Autumn could go, for all of me,
If—she would slip out, quietly.

JESSIE HUMES

An Easterner Is Amused by Western Ways

LI CHENG began to talk of the visit he had paid to Europe the preceding year. A delightful time it had been, and vicariously I had enjoyed it as much as he. He had been secretary to a commission of enquiry into Western methods, and had dined and lunched with the departmental heads of half a dozen European governments. He had won golden opinions by his straightforward honesty, his friendliness, and his sympathetic and discreet translations of speeches. He had visited aeroplane and submarine factories. He had gone over the Naval Dockyard at Portsmouth and called on subalterns in their rooms at Aldershot—and thought these latter superlatively well cared for! Chambers of Commerce had lunched his chief in full state, and he had interpreted for both sides.

One day I had taken him to the Zoo, and we had wandered like children in the fairyland of the fishes' tanks. Another day we went to the Tate Gallery, where he had listened with intelligence to a peripatetic lecturer on Turner's early style, and examined Epstein, whom he thought too alarming to suit Chinese tastes. We had shopped at a big store in Oxford Street to buy presents for his family. Two bedspreads there must be, one for his mother, the other for his wife; sailor suits for the boys; lengths of the new fancy artificial silk for his wife's tunics; toys for the children; and the latest thing in dazzling dressing-gowns for himself. Recklessly he bought, with myself trying to guide his outlay. Then he halted in front of a remnant counter—albeit a very superior one. Tossing in this maelstrom sea, pieces of gold and silver tissue floated on the surface.

"Here be presents for my sisters, my sisters-in-law, and all the wives of all my friends!" he exclaimed joyously. "They shall each have a piece of this beautiful tissue, out of which they will fashion elegant evening shoes for themselves!"

He pounced. The saleswoman, who had reached thirty-five, the age of sense, seeing that we meant business, aided our search. We bore forth enough gold and silver tissue and brocade to dance through all the halls of China's Foreign Office. There are more ways than one of promoting peace between the nations, and the efficient politeness of that shopwoman was one.

"English shopkeepers," said Li Cheng to the young bridegroom in Tientsin a year after her ministrations, "are the most polite, considerate, and best mannered of all the Europeans." A most unusual laudation.

"Oh, Li Cheng! *Hao shuo*—good words!—this is flattery!" I fluttered.

"Not so," he assured me. "Also, nobody pushed anybody else in the street. Nobody stared rudely at me when I went by. Everybody went in orderly fashion about his own business. If I asked my way, people actually walked some distance with me to show it. Not one of your shopmen or women tried to give me bad money, or to cheat me. They tried to help me to buy usefully! They did not even raise their prices when they saw Chinese approaching."

It appears that some Continentals occasionally practise this trick on the Oriental as well as on the Anglo-Saxon, and it is more resented by the Oriental than by ourselves. . . .

"What did you enjoy most of all in England?" I asked him. He thought a moment, then he looked at me with great kindness.

"The time I spent in your father's house," he answered. "When my uncle put his head into my room in the morning, and said, 'Now, my boy, it is your turn for the bath,' my heart was quite full." . . .

"Li Cheng, you have a wife; you have five small children. The eldest was twelve years of age. You never mentioned them to him. You mentioned your mother who is seventy!"

"Of course," he agreed. "That is the Chinese way!"

Chinese way it may be; but he had written every day to his wife, and she to him during their separation, and only occasionally to his mother. When the Siberian mail was delayed, he was unhappy and grumbled to me about it. His children wrote regularly to him; and while we were one day sitting in the lounge of a Woman's Club, to which a friend had invited us, he showed me a letter from Third Precious, which also contained a specimen from the latest drawing lesson of an attractive large red radish with green leaves.

This was what Third Precious, aged seven, had written to his father in London. His father sat in the lounge and translated with smiling tender eyes behind his horn-rimmed glasses.

"Your small son offers this below your knee, and hopes that your body is healthy. Fifth Precious had just come to join our classes. He does not behave very well, but the teacher says he will not be cross with him as he is only five years old. The cat has had four kittens, one is black and white. They are very pretty. There is no more news. Your small son, Third Precious, wishes you Golden Peace, and offers this letter up to you."—Reprinted from "Portrait of a Chinese Lady," by LADY HOSIE, copyright 1930, by permission of the publishers, William Morrow & Company, Inc. New York.

October Song

TOMATOES redden in a row
Safe on my kitchen window-sill.
Now let the frost bite where it will
Zinnias make a valiant show

Within my living-room's thick walls;
Single and double marigolds
Hold sunlight in their velvet folds
To warm me through all frosts, all falls!

ELEANOR VINTON

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"Like the verdure and evergreen"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH prophetic vision Christ Jesus, the master Metaphysician, foresaw the problems and persecutions awaiting his students when they should be deprived of his protecting presence. In that beautiful and moving narrative written by the beloved disciple, it is related that Jesus, knowing the consummation of his earthly career to be approaching, warned them in these words: "In the world ye shall have tribulation," for well he knew the opposition to be expected from priestcraft and plutocracy alike. Yet he also immediately exhorted and consoled them, saying, "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world" (John 16:33). This sublime assurance of spiritual dominion inspired them later to carry out his commands, and to preach his gospel of the kingdom of heaven within man's spiritual consciousness.

The lowly evangelists of Jesus' time were equipped with no formulated system, no ceremonial ritual or creed of any kind, but they cherished their Master's promise that "the Comforter" should come, even "the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father," to enlighten and heal mankind. "This Comforter I understand to be Divine Science," wrote Mary Baker Eddy in her great book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 55).

To countless bewildered seekers for the truth, Christian Science assuredly has proved to be "the Comforter" that heals, saves from sin, and sets free from the bondage of fear and mental torture, for it has given them the truth about God, the creative Principle, Life, and Love, and His perfect law. They no longer fear a personal deity, remote and mysterious, dwelling above the sky, and watching to punish sinners on the earth. This Science teaches that there is only one law, and that God is the only real Lawgiver. "The lawgiver, whose lightning palsies or prostrates in death the child at prayer, is not the divine ideal of omnipresent Love" (*ibid.*, p. 119).

The supposititious laws of mortal mind cause confusion, want, sickness, poverty, sin, and death. Take, for example, the so-called material laws of health based on fluctuating opinions, which in many respects are as mutable as modern fashions. But the eternal law of Love, which both heals the sick and reforms the sinner, is as immutable as the Mind which is God, the All-in-all. In that allness there is no room for any lesser power, and nothing exists that can reverse or annul the law of God. So we can rejoice in the knowledge that no seeming misrepresentation, no myth of opposition or futile vilification, can retard humanity's progress Spiritward.

The student who masters the rules by which he is enabled to overcome faults of character, such as envy, greed, resentment, false appetites, and the like, discovers as he progresses that the spurious laws of that which Paul calls "the carnal mind," are being proved null and void, and are giving place to the law which bestows right standards, health, love, joy, prosperity. Our frequent prayer, indeed, may well be that of the Psalmist who cried, "Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law" (Psalms 119:18). To think rightly is to fulfill this law, and it is a source of real joy to remember the great work for the world, which is being carried out in the Christian Science organization, including its Sunday schools, where the little ones are early taught the power of true thinking. It is far-flung in its uplifting influence and must advance the cause of peace on earth. The unsullied clarity of the childlike comprehension of Truth is borne into many a home, as thousands of parents can testify, and reaches even to those who may never have heard of the power of this truth.

A small boy, whose mother was a Christian Scientist, was sent to an English public school where he unwittingly aroused the hostility of a bigger boy. On an occasion when the two came suddenly face to face, the elder, possibly at a loss how otherwise to annoy the little fellow, said very deliberately, "I hate you." Unperturbed, the other answered tolerantly, "Well, what a good thing it is that I don't hate you." There was the old, old proverb of King Solomon again exemplified, for surely "a soft answer turneth away wrath" (Proverbs 15:1). What a happy change there will be in the affairs of nations, when the same spirit of patience and poise shall prevail in diplomatic and political circles—the same calm desire to acknowledge only the presence and the power of good!

From her Scriptural research Mrs. Eddy realized that it was the Christliness of Jesus and his spiritual nature which aroused the fury and cruelty of his persecutors, and brought about his crucifixion. Clearly she foresaw that Christian Science would also antagonize the sensual and sinful beliefs of those who could not tolerate this doctrine, or approve its pure democracy. This did not deter her. She knew that Truth must ultimately establish the brotherhood of man and bring salvation to humanity. Meanwhile, her followers may gratefully remember the message she left them (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 139): "Like the verdure and evergreen that flourish when trampled upon, the Christian Scientist thrives in adversity; his is a lifelease of hope, home, heaven; his idea is nearing the Way, the Truth, and the Life, when misrepresented, belied, and trodden upon. Justice, honesty, cannot be abjured; their vitality involves Life,—calm, irresistible, eternal."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

"Come la Verdura ed il Sempreverde"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

CON visione profetica Cristo Gesù l'eccelso Metafisico, previde i problemi e le persecuzioni che avrebbero fronteggiato i suoi allievi quando sarebbero privati della sua presenza protettiva. In quel magnifico e commovente racconto scritto dal discepolo diletto, si narra che Gesù, sapendo che il compimento della sua carriera terrestre s'avvicinava, li avvestì con queste parole: "Nel mondo avrete tribolazione", poichè egli ben conosceva l'opposizione da aspettarsi tanto da parte del sacerdozio che dalla plutocrazia. Eppure egli li esortò altresì immediatamente e li consolò dicendo: "Fatevi animo, io ho vinto il mondo" (Giovanni 16:33). Questa sublime certezza di dominio spirituale li ispirò più tardi ad eseguire i suoi ordini, ed a predicare il suo evangelo del regno dei cieli dentro la coscienza spirituale dell'uomo.

Gli umili evangelisti del tempo di Gesù non erano provvisti di un sistema formulato, di un rituale cerimoniale o credo di veruna specie, ma essi tenevano cara la promessa del loro Maestro che "il Consolatore" sarebbe venuto, anzi "lo Spirito della verità che procede dal Padre", per illuminare e sanare l'umanità. "Io comprendo che questo Consolatore è la Divina Scienza", scrisse Mary Baker Eddy nel suo gran libro, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pag. 55).

A gl'innumerevoli confusi cercatori della verità, la Scienza Cristiana si è indubbiamente dimostrata "il Consolatore" che sana, salva dal peccato e libera dalla schiavitù della paura e della tortura mentale, poichè ha dato loro la verità su Dio, il Principio creativo, Vita ed Amore, e la Sua legge perfetta. Essi non temono più una divinità personale, remota e misteriosa, dimorante al disopra del cielo ed in vedetta per punire i peccatori sulla terra. Questa Scienza insegna che vi è soltanto una legge e che Dio e il solo vero Legislatore. "Il legislatore, il cui fulmine paralizza o abbatte a morte il fanciullo che prega, non è il divino ideale dell'Amore onnipresente" (*ibid.*, pag. 119).

Le ipotetiche leggi della mente mortale causano confusione, scarsità, malattia, povertà, peccato e morte. Si considerino, per esempio, le cosiddette leggi materiali della salute fondate sulle opinioni fluttuanti, che in molti rispetti sono tanto mutevoli quanto le mode moderne. Ma l'eterna legge dell'Amore, che in pari modo sana l'infermo e riforma il peccatore, è altrettanto immutabile quanto la Mente che è Dio, il Tutto-in-tutto. In quella totalità non vi è posto per qualsiasi potere minore e non esiste nulla che possa rivocare od annullare la legge di Dio. Così possiamo rallegrarci nel sapere che veruna apparente relazione falsa, nessun mito di opposizione o di futile diffamazione, può ritardare il progresso dell'umanità verso lo Spirito.

Lo studente che impara le regole per le quali diviene capace di vincere i difetti del carattere, quali l'invidia, l'avidità, il risentimento, appetiti falsi ed altri simili difetti, scopre col progredire che le spurie leggi di cio che Paolo chiama "la mente carnale", vengono dimostrate nulle ed invalide e cedono il posto alla legge che offre ideali giusti, salute, amore, gioia, prosperità. La nostra frequente preghiera, invero, potrebbe ben essere quella del Salmista che esclamò: "Apri gli occhi miei ond'io contempli le meraviglie della tua legge" (Salmo 119:18). Pensare correttamente significa adempire questa legge, ed è una fonte di vera gioia di ricordare la grande opera per il mondo, che si sta facendo nell'organizzazione della Scienza Cristiana, comprese le sue Scuole Domenicali, dove ai piccoli s'insegna di buon tempo il potere del vero pensare. Essa è sparsa ai quattro venti nella sua influenza elevante e deve far progredire l'ideale della pace sulla terra. L'immacolata chiarezza dell'infantile comprensione della Verità viene introdotta in molte case, come possono verificare molti genitori, e raggiunge persino coloro che forse non hanno mai udito nulla della potenza di questa verità.

Un piccolo fanciullo, la cui madre era una Scientista Cristiana, fu mandato ad una scuola privata inglese dove egli, senza volerlo, provoco l'ostilità di un ragazzo più grande. Una volta, quando i due si trovarono improvvisamente faccia a faccia, il maggiore, forse non sapendo come irritare in altro modo il piccolo, disse con grande deliberazione: "Io ti odio". L'altro, imperturbato, rispose con tolleranza: "Ebbene, che bella cosa è che io non ti odio". L'antico proverbio del re Salomone veniva lì di nuovo illustrato, poichè per certo "la risposta dolce calma il furore" (Proverbi 15:1). Che fortunato cambiamento vi sarà negli affari delle nazioni quando lo stesso spirito di pazienza e di serenità dominerà nei circoli diplomatici e politici—lo stesso desiderio calmo di riconoscere soltanto la presenza e la potenza del bene!

Colle sue ricerche bibliche Mrs. Eddy si rese conto che fu la Cristianità di Gesù e la sua natura spirituale che provocò l'ira e la crudeltà dei suoi persecutori e provocò la sua crocifissione. Essa previde chiaramente che la Scienza Cristiana avrebbe pure contestato le credenze sensuali e peccaminose di coloro che non potevano tollerare questa dottrina nè approvarne la pura democrazia. Questo non la dissuase. Essa sapeva che la Verità doveva alla fine stabilire la fratellanza dell'uomo e recare salvezza all'umanità. Nel frattempo i suoi seguaci possono ricordare con riconoscenza il messaggio che essa lasciò loro (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pag. 139): "Come la verdura ed il sempreverde che fioriscono quando sono calpestati, lo Scientista Cristiano si sviluppa nell'avversità; egli ha un affitto a vita di speranza, casa, cielo; la sua idea s'avvicina alla Via, alla Verità ed alla Vita quando egli è calunniato, smentito e calpestato. La giustizia, l'onestà, non possono essere rinnegate; la loro vitalità presuppone la Vita,—calma, irresistibile, eterna".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Second 'Kingdome of Cornwall'

ON OPPOSITE shores of a turbulent ocean, two peninsulas stretched toward each other their mist-blown, beckoning arms. On the one, mirages flashed, signal fires burned, shining arrows leaped through forest lanes. On the other, rock cliffs glinted in an armour of rain, knights of Arthur rode the valleys, and Mark's castle crumbled into an encroaching sea. . . . The great mariners of Devon and Cornwall freighted their ships for a westward venture, and interested the hearts and pockets of Englishmen in founding a colonial base for supplies.

Settlements struggled for existence at New Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. Less than a decade after their founding, a few bold and ambitious landowners ventured southward to the narrow peninsula where they first had landed, where mariners found pleasant harbours in which to dispose of their cargoes of cattle, wormed grain, Bibles, and men who were hard to get along with at home. Serious, opinionated goodmen ploughed the round hills and swamp-furrowed valleys, and pastured their sheep on barren upland moors. Unskilled in husbandry; girt in the doubtful armour of a wordy faith, they subdued and Calvinized that sea-rimmed arm of a continent; their Round Table a Meeting House pulpit, their Knights of Holy Grail ministers of a Holy Faith.

Men of the old stock of Devon and Cornwall, they wore fog for their coats and felt at ease in it; and when they heard "Wilde Lucifer," or the Cornish Giants, moaning in a sea-swell, wailing over the moors, they nodded comprehendingly for they felt that so it should be in the "New Peninsula, blood-brother to the old." Wooden houses facing south, served as dials to the sun. When night salted the sky with stars, in wide hearths the children sat, looking up to these "ingle lights," listening to the howl of Indians. . . .

Hearts ached for little towns of England, where fairs were held, where cottages crouched in the lea of red bluffs clustered beside Channel Water. Lonely English expatriates sent back for a cloak or a wife, or a pair of silver buckles; perhaps for a forgotten recipe, or a remembered chair. At first their Colony newssheets and broadsides were devoted to the doings of the King and Court, as though they were a stone's throw from Whitehall, or from Exeter where the Royal Messengers brought tidings express. . . .

The key is severed from the lock, the peninsula sundered from the mainland. Tall cliffs crumble at the onslaught of the ocean, and the core of the land narrows, save for the lonely sea-spit lengthening to the southward, a few dune islands shaping to the north. Yet the second "Kingdome of Cornishmen" has broadened into a nation.—ELIZABETH REYNARD, in "The Narrow Land: Folk Chronicles of Old Cape Cod." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

The World for a Schoolbook

How Headlines Made the Classwork Come to Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"NEWSPAPERS are to be read only after you've prepared your lessons, Jack." It was the tenth time Miss C—— had similarly reminded her pupils that day.

Reluctantly Jack dropped the paper into the magazine rack and dragged himself back to his seat. There he stared listlessly at his civics text. Miss C—— knew he wasn't studying. Numerous other pupils, a glance at the class revealed, were no more attentive to their tasks than Jack. Gloria there, for instance, wasn't working at her home economics, but stealing peeks at "Shorter Skirts in Paris" in another newspaper.

"That's the trouble," Miss C—— stared at the "Air 'Flivver' Soon" headline confronting her on the magazine rack. "The modern, speedy world gets them."

Just then she started! Smiting her mind's eye was a stray fragment of a pedagogical article she'd read last week on the "cloistered school"—"The student should be in touch with the world in a most intimate way."

Was hers a "cloistered schoolroom"?

Current events she taught, of course, but their news items were so condensed all the life was squeezed out of them. Too, their sparkle of newness often seemed dulled by age.

Something Different

Early the following morning Miss C— arrived at her classroom armed with an idea and recent copies of newspapers. As she scanned their pages, she ruthlessly clipped:

"The Two-Way Police Radio Soon"—in civics class that news item would convey the thrills of law enforcement.

"Pleasure Hop to Moscow"—The geography class would unconsciously get a little review in following the jaunts of the young aviator and his wife.

On Miss C—read, surprised at the "interest hooks" she found for instruction. Judiciously she passed the clippings out to her pupils. When the civics recitation began, the news topic, "In Defense of Press Rights: Old Star Chamber Methods Cited," introduced a fast and furious discussion. Delightedly the pupils leapt upon other news accounts, answering each other's questions and asking those they couldn't answer today but could tomorrow.

In the clippings, classified according to subject matter:

Civic problems were reported on under the headlines: "Bids for Sewer Contract" and "Ask for Business Zoning," two topics touching local government.

"Governor Reviews Troops" and "Kentucky Militia on Move," items showing concretely the relation of the Governor to the state soldiery.

"Soldiers for 30 Days," "United States to Build Prison City," "United States Bus and Truck Law" and "United States May Get 'Holey' Money," illustrative of the powers of the National Government.

"'Shake-up' in Bulgaria," "Peruvian Cabinet Resigns" and "King George's Pay Is Restored," three concluding news items of value in introducing a brief, comparative study of governments.

Economics whetted their pre-lunch appetites with: "Meat Boycott Grows" and "War Scare Booms Lemon Prices."

Geography and physical geography interest was stirred by adventure in: "Motoring Through France," a book review; "Soviet Fliers Turn Back," "Jews a Problem in Palestine," "Through Khyber Pass," "More Grief for Hwang Ho," "Sand Hogs 'Hole Through' New Tube in Hudson" and "Snow Falls in Montana," the temperature outside registering nearly 100 degrees.

Elementary science (not included elsewhere) was enthusiastically reviewed under: "Waves Delay Sea Hunt," "Another Sea Monster," "Yellowstone Bears 'Put on a Big Show,'" "Why We Laugh" and "Lie Detector Aids Law."

Home economics matters were discussed under: "Heading for Fall," new hat styles; "With the American Designer" and "1628 House Goes Modern Within."

Correlation, Too

Some overlapping developed: "No Art in Modern Furniture," for example, provoking spirited argument in both art and home economics classes. This was the correlation she'd labored so for in the past. More important, she'd effected a perfect connection between class activities and the outside world.

Art appreciation hooked up the past with the present by: "Rembrandt in Pictures," a motion picture announcement; and advertisements with pictures and announcements of displays of period furniture—Louis XVI, Queen Anne, Sheraton, Colonial maple, and Modernistic ash.

Topics in English class were enlivened by: "Kipling and Baldwin Are First Cousins," "A Guide for English Broadcasters," standards of pronunciation set for Britain; "Missouri Has Its Own Language," and "Hollywood Calls Upon a Professor to Brush Up Its Shakespeare."

On succeeding days pupils eagerly brought in clippings they'd culled. Their enthusiasm for newspapers remained unabated. An unanticipated result followed—discrimination in reading journalistic columns.

Gloria told Miss C——, "I used to think all newspapers were mostly divorces."

"And murders!" Jack put in.

"And now," Miss C—— prompted, "you've learned they contain—?"

"Other things, too, if you know how to find them," Gloria declared summarily.

Another reward came to Miss C—— soon afterward.

"What's happened?" her supervisor congratulated her. "You've become a new teacher."

"Yes," Miss C—— laughed, "because I've become a 'news' teacher."

J. C. BAKER.

Teaching the New Way—By Discussion and Conference

The old-time stiff rows of classroom desks, with the student standing beside each to recite to a teacher at the far end of the room, is happily missing in the modern school. Where desks are more convenient than tables, they are now movable. However, in many schools, where the classes are small enough to make it practical, the class simply gathers around a table with the instructor, and a "round-table conference" is in session. The one shown here is at the Friends' Central School, Overbrook, Pennsylvania.

For Group Study of Character Building

Book of Newspaper Stories, Many From 'Sundial,' With Fine Helps for Teachers

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS not often that a school textbook makes such good fireside reading as "Newspaper Stories for Group Guidance," by John M. Brewer and Charles Henry Glidden (Inor Publishing Company, RKO Building, New York, $1.29). Furthermore, if you really are eager to help a young person to develop character, you will find this book so stimulating that you will want to use it right away in your classes, or lacking classes, drum up a group of young neighbors. For it is a compelling little volume, full of realities.

Briefly here is the plan of the book. Under sections, each having a co-ordinating theme, a generous number of short accounts is reprinted from newspapers. Following each account are provocative questions for group discussion—questions that your boys would call "posers," for they are not simple "yes and no" propositions, but unfailingly demand answers calling for thought and the formation of ethical standards.

The section units, of which there are 10, are all concerned with "activities" and are classed as follows: Activities in Connection With—Schools; Family Relationships; Citizenship; Vocational Life; Recreational Life and Play Time; Traveling; International Relations; Misfortune, Money and Religion; Overcoming Handicaps and Danger; Animals, Especially Dogs. Within each unit are subdivisions, as for instance under International Relations are five short newspaper stories illustrating "Attitudes Toward Those of Other Nations" and seven illustrating "Deeds by People of Other Nations."

In addition to the newspaper stories and the excellent questions following each, are a fine "Introduction for Pupils: How to Use This Book in Planning Your Own Activities" and a "Suggestions and Cautions for Administrators and Teachers." Both of these I find so helpful that I wish every school child and young person might sit down and quietly go over the former, and every teacher have the latter to study and follow in far more than merely the use of this one book.

From "Sunny Hours" Column

I should say at the outset that aside from its use as a text, this book is a treasure house for those who have long followed and loved the "Sundial" column on the Daily Features page of The Christian Science Monitor; for from this little column the authors have drawn largely. Here, then, is a collection of Sundial stories in more permanent form, while the stories included from other papers are certainly not out of key with those from this source.

But it is as a textbook that I would present it here.

Good Teaching Ideas

Suppose you were, say, a boy in junior high school, reading the "Introduction for Pupils." First you are presented with ideas concerning the use of newspapers and how to learn to read them intelligently. Next you are helped to feel that in discussing, with your friends, the motives and actions of the persons in each newspaper story you will have an interesting time and will thereby be better able to guide your own motives and actions. To you is explained the purpose back of each question that will follow the stories you will read. Was the problem worked out rightly? you are asked. "There may be several alternatives, of course," and you are told that you will be taught to think them through. You are encouraged to understand that you "need not accept the decisions already made," for you are to try to learn to make thoughtful decisions yourself. The question of whether it is right to criticize is taken up with you, and the way it is discussed is likely to leave you further along the road of character building than it found you.

One of the finest things you will read about in this introduction (which, by the way, sounds a good deal like a heart-to-heart talk between a boy or girl and a big brother) is that having seen how and why good acts are done, you will learn that good acts must be planned, and you will learn to plan them and carry out your plans. Also you will be convinced that when the need for sudden action arises you will probably react in the right direction if you have formed habits of right action through thinking things out on a rational and sound basis.

"Education as Guidance"

As a teacher (or parent) you have a wealth of help in the 23-page section at the end of the book. Dr. Brewer (who is of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University) signs this section alone and if you have read and studied that truly essential volume of his for teachers, "Education as Guidance" (Macmillan, 1932, $2.75) you already know what to expect in this section. John Brewer, I always find, strikes a fundamentally practical note; and has a way of dealing with those teaching principles that really matter. I am tempted to quote largely from this section, but will confine myself to recommending it to your individual reading. Here, however, are a few samples of what I mean.

"The ethical instruction and guidance of young people is one of the most important and most difficult of tasks faced by the educator," says Dr. Brewer, and after discussing this point adds: "This book is designed to assist both administrators and teachers in carrying out this task." The book consists of narratives of only good actions, he explains, and all, in so far as may be judged, are true. Good actions, Dr. Brewer considers the only safe patterns for teaching ethics. The day-dreaming child, thinking over a story of crime or wrong action, might too easily slip into private speculation as to how a wrong deed could have been done differently and the doer "get away with it." It should be said, too, that because these stories of good action are newspaper accounts of actual happenings, they sound real and natural, never "preachy."

Ideals Put Into Action

"There is a drastic need, in all forms of character education, for an effective amalgamation of theory and practice," Dr. Brewer points out later. He has just shown that character education must be built upon attitudes of conduct actually permeating, influencing and modifying the activities of life. "Doing, knowledge and wisdom are," he says, "three necessary elements for character education, and they must be skillfully combined in the lives of all our pupils before we can even make a good beginning in guidance for ethical conduct."

We who have been trained for the teaching profession were taught how to teach many things, perhaps given excellent training in pedagogical principles as well; but in the same naïve way in which education has always overlooked the fact that homemaking and family life might be useful school "subjects," the teaching of character building and ethics has been glided over, left out of our training. Those of us, therefore, who count this "subject" more important than geography or history or arithmetic, had to teach ourselves how to teach it as best we could.

Let us think over these points, on each of which is at least one meaty paragraph of discussion in the final section of the book:

1. Lesson plans of teachers frequently leave out the element of *doing* on the part of pupils. Most studies, such as geography, history, grammar, the languages, and science, are concerned *only* with knowledge, and therefore too much attention is paid to subject matter.
2. Teachers are not specifically taught how to ask questions requiring *discussion*, nor are they made skillful in the conducting of discussion. . . . We as teachers are strong on questions calling for information, but we do not effectively ask challenging questions . . . nor do we often enough know how to preside impartially while the group before us works out and expresses its best solution to the problem.
3. Teachers are not taught how to lead the discussion into profitable fields; they too often use the lecture method of telling. Thus the opportunity is frequently lost for pupils themselves to find the truth. This is merely to say that teachers forget to be educators and become dispensers of formulas and recipes.
4. . . . We as teachers tend to magnify knowledge as all-important, forgetting that it has no importance except in the improvement of daily living.
5. Teachers should likewise remember the point that *brightness* does not necessarily mean *rightness*.

How About Some of These Uses?

Teachers and parents will find in this section a stimulating basis for a series of faculty or parent conferences. I can see several programs for round-table discussions based on the points Dr. Brewer makes here and elsewhere in the book, especially if fortified by his "Education as Guidance," mentioned earlier.

If, then, you work with children or even with older young people, as parents, teachers, or club leaders, I feel you will be glad to know about "Newspaper Stories for Group Guidance." I have known fathers who wished for just such a help as this, too, in carrying through a one-night-a-week intimate hour with one of their boys. In fact, as I said before, the book makes one rather look around for a chance to use it. May it be the means of forming groups for character discussion—in schools, in clubs, and in homes. Certainly the opportunities for genuine education, suggested in it, are attractive and challenging.

Youth of India Courageous

A Firsthand Glimpse of Young People in That Vast Land

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

THE Round Table today is turned over, chiefly, to young Mr. R. S. of Bombay, India, who writes from an address in a town not far from Delhi. Mr. S. is interested in journalism and would be glad to correspond with any of you who have this in common with him. He read the series which ran last May in the news columns, "Questioning Youth," and feels that Indian youth should be added to the series. This letter, which follows, is a sketch of the youth of India as he sees their interests and problems.

Chairman

* * *

India

To the Youth Round Table:

Since I have been getting the Monitor—about a year—I have read the Education Page with great interest and have preserved all the articles. But lately, your Youth Round Table has been especially interesting, with its letters from youths all over the world. I have for the last half a dozen years spent such an existence as is not common to an Indian youth. But things have changed here quite a lot during recent years.

During these years, I have traveled a lot in northern India and have seen young men and women fill the jails during the political movement. Both in social and political life youth is in conflict with the old ideas and standards. Youth is attacking caste, early marriage, and demands equality for women and considerable change has taken place during the last decade in these things. I thought the Round Table might be interested in hearing about the problems of youth in India.

The youth in the east—by youth here I mean thinking and conscious youth—is no less questioning than the youth in the United States or Europe. Many of the problems that confront the youth in the east, and particularly in India, are those that confront the youth of other lands, but some are peculiar to India or China.

The question of unemployment which faces the youth in the United States faces no less seriously the youth of India. More than a dozen Indian universities turn out every year a host of graduates and matriculates, out of which a very small percentage finds any suitable employment at all. So far the curriculum of most Indian universities is of a literary type, making students fit for government jobs such as clerks or other officials. Previously, when not many students would go in for higher education, most of these were absorbed into government offices, the remainder by industry and commerce, but now things have changed.

Public opinion is gathering force that something should be done to improve the "white collar" unemployment. And we, the youth, suffer most, for in India there is no governmental help of any kind to help the educated unemployed, and the poor fellow has to shift for himself. Several graduates have taken to "shoe-shine" work, which is considered to be work fit for untouchables only.

The problem of marriage or caste confronts Indian youth in all its peculiarity. Educated young men cannot find suitable companions, for female education in India is still backward. Boys and girls are still married in their early teens in spite of every effort of enlightened public opinion and law. Marriages are often failures, and since Hindu marriages cannot be broken, the couple has to suffer lifelong misery. The greatest obstacle to marriage reform is from the priestly class of orthodox Brahmins, who believe that a girl should be married before she is 12.

India is a caste-ridden country, and there is nothing else that bars the country's progress so much as this. Though among older people caste has still its stronghold, among the new generation of youth, it has lost its hold. Now frequently youth will be found to dine with one another, and even interdine with other communities as Moslems or Christians. This is a great advance on conditions of old when no one of one caste would eat things touched by that of another.

Youth, college youth, thinks of these peculiar Indian problems, and whenever possible decides for himself and goes ahead. Mostly his decision is to break the strong walls of tradition and build anew a social structure which would be more congenial to a life which youth seeks.

Indian youth is also confronted with grave political problems. He is seeking the best and most suitable form of government for India, though not much encouragement is given to these studies by the college authorities who want to keep education and politics segregated. Yet openly or secretly youth is reading literature and watching experiments conducted in the West. Some sort of social democracy is the most-favored government, though Communism, Fascism and Hitlerism have fascinated some. The ideals of Gandhism have not very much hold on Indian youths, though they revere the man himself.

During the last decade much has been done for the education of Indian women and it has made much rapid progress. In all the big cities and towns, there are girls' and women's schools, and in Bombay there are two coeducation schools up to high school classes, and nearly all the colleges are now open to women students. Quite a large number of medical students in two of Bombay's colleges are women. Some are practicing law. Even girls of middle class families go to school until they are 13 or 14, something quite unimaginable a decade ago. Still much is left to be done, and women's education is still in its infancy.

Quite a large number of women took part in the last political movement, and theirs was the most conspicuous share in the fight for freedom. As a result, there is a marked change in their mental outlook. Previously their sphere was only the home, but now they have come out into a wider arena.

Young educated women are also thinking and questioning along with young men over other social and political problems, though unemployment does not trouble them. We still need quite a large number of woman teachers for our girl schools.

Youth in the East is not static, but is thinking dynamically. No longer is he isolated in a world of his own.

(Mr.) R. S.

* * *

Round Table on the Air

Last Sunday (October 13) our Youth Round Table went on the air over short wave, and will be on the air once a month (the second Sunday) this winter. A group of young people here are acting the parts of your august chairman and the various ones of you whose letters we use. We are culling from your published conversations for this monthly 15-minute broadcast, and of course have opened up the Round Table to radio members, whose letters will be used in the Tuesday column along with yours. If you can get short wave, or have a friend who can, you will not want to miss it. At 5:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. The station, W1XAL, Boston, Mass., 10,000 watts. Frequencies 6040, 11790, 15250, 21460 kilocycles. Let us know if you get it.

And here is a short note from a young man in Germany. Mr. F, won't you write us a letter telling us something of your activities and interests, and what you and your friends are finding worth thinking about, so we can share it with other Round Tablers?—Chairman.

* * *

Germany

Dear Chairman:

I am a constant reader of The Christian Science Monitor and I should like very much to correspond with a Round Tabler in Egypt. As to myself I am a young man, 23 years old. I finished high school five years ago and am now employed with a Norwegian stock broker at Danzig. Also I enjoy all outdoor sports as tennis, swimming, boxing and football.

(Mr.) H. W. F.

Examinations in New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney (N. S. W.)

NO SUBJECT has given rise to greater controversy in New South Wales in the last few years than the state education system, and especially that portion of it relating to examinations. At present the system is based on the primary school, leading to the technical, rural, and domestic schools (classed as vocational schools) or to the high schools, the latter leading to the university. The pupil, enrolling in the primary school at five or six, proceeds between the ages of 11 and 14 to the primary final examination. He can then go to a vocational school irrespective of whether he passed the examination, but he must pass the examination before entering a high school. After three years at a high school, he faces the intermediate certificate examination, and if successful, proceeds to another two years' study and the leaving certificate examination. Success in the latter entitles him to university matriculation.

The controversy centers mainly round the three examinations. Many critics contend that the primary final examination should be on a broader basis, including psychological and intelligence tests to determine a candidate's fitness for the higher secondary education. They say that the intermediate examination is useless and should be abolished, and that for it and the leaving examination an examination should be given at the end of the fourth high school year, with the fifth year devoted to preparation for university matriculation or a chosen vocation.

G. Ross Thomas, director of education, himself confessed a few weeks ago that, under the stress of modern economic conditions, the education system needed overhauling. He said that investigation had shown that too many "misfits" were passing into the high schools.

As a result of pressure the Department of Education some time ago appointed a committee to make an investigation, and drastic changes were recommended. Many of its most important findings, however, were smothered by the department. But under pressure from public opinion an advisory council was appointed, on which representation was given not only to the department and the university, but also to the important private secondary schools. That this council has had some influence on policy was indicated by the recent statement of the Minister for Education, David H. Drummond, that vital changes in the state secondary school examination system are likely.

The intermediate examination may be abolished, and a new examination standard adopted for those who are desirious of following a commercial or technical career. In this respect, it will supplant the leaving examination, which, however, will be retained as the standard for entrance to the university. The idea is to educate every pupil up to a general level of culture to the age of 15 or 16 years. A pupil having passed a reasonable test for a reasonable standard, the number of his subjects will be reduced and he will continue his studies on a specialist basis.

In a Chinese College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Editor's Note—The writer of the sketches that follow says:

"These are true pen pictures of four college students whom I happen to know quite well. They are all Chinese, but who has not known some American student who would more or less completely answer to one of the descriptions. The one thing that life in a foreign country would seem to teach is that people of the same age, educational advancement, and occupation are interested in the same things, whether they may happen to live in Peiping or New York City." The first ran Sept. 10. Here are the second and third. The fourth will appear soon.

II

Yenching, China

BORN overseas, and returned to the land of his fathers for his education, he is an interesting inter-blending of the old and the new, the East and the West. He speaks three languages fluently, he writes well in them all, he reads each one as well as the other. His reading is wide and careful. If a college course interests him, he does all the work required, sets himself up an additional bibliography, and, without telling his teacher, for fear of seeming to put on "side," gives himself a superimposed overcoat concurrently. If he does not find a course interesting, he does the minimum necessary for a passing mark, sighs with conscious virtue, and goes to the talkies.

It is he who takes the most popular "co-ed" to the next play. It is he who is most appropriately and nattily dressed at the ice carnival. It is he who is the power behind the throne in student politics. And it is he who cares for none of these things so much as for his earnest ambition to develop a really trustworthy backhand stroke in tennis.

He is a belonger. He belongs to his departmental club, to the dramatic club, to the Messiah Chorus, to the Badminton Club, to the Thirteen-Rounders, to discussion groups on philosophy, politics and propaganda.

What will he become? He wants more than he can ever attain; he hopes for more for his country than can be realized during his life time; and he desires to be a factor in it all. Secretly he writes poems to a quiet little wren-like girl back home.

* * *

III

Is she athletic? She strides like a man, she plays tennis like a healthy boy, she skates like a Canadian, she swims like a South Sea islander.

Is she socially minded? When she walks on the campus there are always one or two men along, kidding and cheerfully discussing anything from Fascism to sandals. When she goes on a hike to the hills, she is always the nucleus of a walking group. When she sings in the chorus, the conductor puts her where she can be a leader for the more timid contraltos. All of this, but you never see her on romantic rambles with one love-lorn swain. She is the comrade type, the good fellow.

If she has time, and the book is interesting, she reads the assignments, with some discrimination, and some cynicism. If not, she says, "Sorry." Just that. On quizzes she leaves beautiful unspoiled blanks for the factual questions about which she has not read, and scrawls which are very apt and illuminating in response to the so-called "thought questions." She does not care a hang about her grades, neither does her professor, and each is glad that the other was connected with the course.

She scandalizes the wary by going stockingless almost all winter, and makes up for the severity of her expensive sport clothes by the warmth of the tan they reveal. She, being the child of a family who knows not the meaning of insecurity, is an ardent student of communism and a member of assorted political clubs.

M. R. N.

'Seeing Stars'

"Seeing Stars" by W. B. White (Harter Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, 10 cents) is an attractive and valuable little book on astronomy, admirably suited to the needs of "the man on the street." The popular side of astronomy is set forth in language easily understood. The text furnishes information for the layman who likes to watch the stars, with clear statements of general facts and of principles which have important educational value. There are illustrations in a pleasant shade of blue, which present clear charts of different portions of the sky with their constellations, and the sun, planets, satellites, asteroids and comets are not forgotten. There are also pleasing drawings showing how the imaginative Greeks clothed the skeleton star groups with representations of their gods and heroes. One is struck in looking over this convenient little volume by the variety and completeness of the subjects chosen for discussion, and for the admirable manner in which they are set forth. The book will be educational and interesting to children and grown-ups alike.

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Ezekiel Began History of the Exile

Later Jewish Writers Adopted His Form of Promise and Encouragement to the Israelites—Zechariah and Haggai Led Movement for Rebuilding of the Temple—Little Known About Malachi

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Fourteenth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EZEKIEL is the historian of the early days of the Exile. He was taken from Jerusalem, where he had been a Temple priest, with the first deportation in 597 B. C. His prophetic words did not begin at once, but were continued for 22 years, until 570 B. C. From his records we learn that the captives were not imprisoned, but permitted to live in small communities and to pursue their own methods of subsistence. And we conclude that the people, although nominally in captivity, were in comfortable circumstances and in a degree self-governing. Ezekiel's apparent intimate knowledge of the affairs of the priesthood leads to the belief that he was of the aristocracy of Jerusalem.

From Babylon, Ezekiel watched the events that were encircling Jerusalem, and foretold in brilliant messages the doom of the city. While at first proclaiming the captivity as a just retribution for the sins of the people, afterward, stirred to sympathy by their deep distress, he changed his method, striving to hearten and comfort them. To Ezekiel has been accorded the distinction of being the first to recognize and assert the importance of individual liberty and responsibility.

While the people were united and happy at home, a strong national worship was maintained. Under the stress of captivity, the conditions were reversed. There was a falling away from this proof of sincerity. Declared Ezekiel, "The soul that sinneth, it shall die" (Ezek. 18:4).

Influenced Later Writers

Ezekiel was pastor as well as prophet, and during those long years of exile he strove to encourage his people. This accounts for the apocalyptic style of a portion of his book, a form of promise so appealing that it greatly influenced later Jewish writers to adopt this mode of expression. So impressed was the poet Schiller with the poetic vision of Ezekiel, that he declared he would learn Hebrew if only to be able to read this prophet in his original tongue.

Ezekiel's apocalyptical mode of expression was closely followed by Zechariah; who, as Ezra states, played an important part in arousing the returned exiles to rebuild the Temple. From internal evidences the conclusion is reached that not all the chapters of the book bearing his name were of his authorship. The first chapters are undoubtedly his; and while they are marked by a goodly degree of the ethical spirit of the great prophets, they appear to lack something of the great prophets' appeal and impressiveness.

A contemporary of Zechariah was Haggai, to whose brief book is assigned the date of 520 B. C. The name of Haggai signifies "festal," probably because the prophet was born on some feast day. Haggai's message, too, is largely devoted to the rebuilding of the Temple. As 16 years had elapsed since the return from exile, during which nothing had been accomplished, he so earnestly urged upon Zerubbabel and Joshua, religious leaders of the day, the necessity of re-establishing the Temple and its ritual, that the work was begun at once. So vigorously was it pushed, that in four and one half years the Temple was rededicated.

Haggai and Malachi

Haggai, for the most part, belongs to the new school, which no longer saw the necessity of the severe denunciations which characterized the messages of the earlier prophets. To build again a strong religious sentiment and return to prescribed worship constituted the theme of his writings.

Of the prophet Malachi, little or nothing is known. As the name "Malachi" signifies "my messenger, angel," it has been proposed that the title of the book derives from the translation of the first sentence of the Septuagint translation. This reads, "The oracle of the word of the Lord to Israel by the hand of his angel." It is usually held that the date of the book is between 516, when the Temple was completed, and 458 B. C.

Upon the priesthood which was organized after the rebuilding of the Temple fell the responsibility for the moral status of the people. The prophet saw as his mission the keeping of the priests up to their task. This he did with vigor and effectiveness, strenuously attacking the deep-seated evils of the day. To the falling away from the definite demands of the ritual were attributed the failure of crops, the pest of locusts, and drought. The need for more faith was plainly stated. Malachi is a true type of the ancient prophet. He believed thoroughly in his thesis, the immanence of Jehovah, and spared himself nothing in his efforts to stir the priests and people to the ardor in worship which had characterized the true Children of Israel.

Date of Joel in Doubt

Like Malachi, Joel the man is unknown, and the date of his writing is in doubt. One school, because of the political situation which it implies, and also due to an allusion to the Greeks, assigns it to about 500 B. C. Another school places it at a much earlier date, 737 B. C. or thereabouts, making it contemporary with Amos and Hosea. His message is characterized by clarity and force of expression. One commentator points out that if for nothing else, a debt of gratitude is due Joel for one sentence: "Rend your heart, and not your garments."

The immediate occasion for the message was a plague of locusts followed by drought and famine, with serious results. In accord with the customs of their day, these hardships were attributed to a falling away from the true worship. Joel, witnessing the distress of the people, and certain of its cause, exhorted them to a greater degree of fidelity to Jehovah and a fuller faith in His presence and power. It was a ringing call to repentance in order to escape the evil which so grievously encompassed them. The second division of the book seems to imply that the Lord had heard, and that relief would come. Higher blessings for the faithful were assured to all, even to those in bondage. The terror of the Lord should fall only upon the Gentiles.

Joel as prophet did not charge the people with sin, either individual or racial, except impliedly. Rather did he rally the people to the need for repentance, for which blessings would inevitably ensue. He is as convinced of the reward of the righteous as he is of the punishment of the wicked. "Whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be delivered" (Joel 2:32), is his unqualified promise.

New Ford Cars Match Comfort With Appearance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich., Oct. 15—The new Fords for 1936 were shown to dealers in the United States and Canada today preliminary to their public showing on Saturday.

While there are no radical changes in the new V-8 1936 models the principal improvements are conservatively streamlined body lines, new interior decoration and three refinements in chassis design. The engine remains unchanged.

Improved steering, use of steel wheels and improved transmission constitute the chassis refinements. Improved steering has been achieved by Ford engineers by changing the ratio between the driving wheel and road from 15 to 1 to 17 to 1, thus reducing the effort required to steer. Mechanical changes in the steering column also are said to permit less play in the wheels when in a straight-away position.

Better Riding Comfort

The use of steel wheels is said to reduce the upsprung weight of the car and thus provide greater riding comfort. In addition to second and third speeds, helical gears are now provided for low speed and reverse, permitting quieter starting and shifting.

The new front end treatment of the new Fords is said to give added distinction to the body lines. The hood is longer, extending gracefully over the attractive new radiator grille. With its vertical slots and more accentuated "Vee" as well as its smoothly rounded lower edge which blends with the streamlined curve of the inner portion of the fenders, the new grille contributes a note of smartness which is distinctive and new.

Minor Changes Help

Fenders are streamlined, a wide flare giving them an imposing appearance. Louvres are of new design. Horns are recessed in the fender aprons back of small round grilles beneath the streamlined headlamps. The latter are relatively small and parabolic in section, finished in enamel to match the body color and set off by rustless steel rims.

The welded steel body is low and wide, with flowing rear quarter lines. Finish is a Ford-development baked enamel. The new steel wheels with 12½-inch hub caps materially improve the appearance of the ensemble. Hub cap centers are of polished rustless steel.

More De Luxe Models

Thirteen body types are available, 10 with de luxe appointments and three without. These are:

De luxe: Three-window coupe, five-window coupe, roadster with rumble seat, phaeton, cabriolet with rumble seat, convertible sedan, Tudor sedan, Fordor sedan, Tudor touring sedan and Fordor touring sedan.

Without de luxe equipment: Five-window coupe, Tudor and Fordor sedans.

Five body colors are specified, Washington blue, Cordoba tan, gray Vineyard green, gunmetal and black.

Any of Five Colors

The de luxe body types are available in any of the five colors, with fenders matching and wheels in a harmonizing color.

The cars without the de luxe equipment, the Tudor, Fordor and the five-window coupe, are available in black and in gunmetal with fenders matching the body color and wheels in black.

Interiors of the new cars, especially luxurious in the de luxe types, reveal a distinctly modern treatment. The color motif is a rich gray, with which the taupe of the upholstery fabrics harmonizes.

What's Going On in the Arts

"The Old Maid"

IF THE Pulitzer Prize for drama has little artistic significance, it has at least a social and economic value. It provides employment for a certain number of players, theater executives and stage hands who without it might be at liberty or working for the ERA. "The Old Maid," dramatized by Zoë Akins from Edith Wharton's short novel of life among the Best People of mid-nineteenth-century New York, which opened last January on Broadway, caused no great stir until the Columbia accolade was conferred upon it. Then it commanded the attention of the public until it was time for it to be brought to Boston.

The play is a study of the struggle between two women, cousins, over the illegitimate daughter of one of them, whose father was beloved by the other. It provides opportunity for virtuoso acting by the two stars, Judith Anderson and Helen Menken, and upon them has been bestowed most of the praise occasioned by Guthrie McClintic's production. These distinguished actresses have been appearing steadily now in the play for nine months. It is possible that the first fine rapture of their interpretations has been dulled by repetition. And of course it is true that emotional acting of the kind required by this play is quite out of date today.

At all events, the performances of the stars last night seemed mechanical and unpersuasive. Both had a clear intellectual understanding of what they were about and of the methods by which their conceptions were to be made manifest to the audience; but until the final scene neither of them conveyed any illusion of actuality. Up to that time you saw the brushes being wielded but no portraits emerging.

Miss Anderson played expertly the notes of her expressive voice without producing a characterizing song, and moved about with impressive sweeps without satisfying us that these movements were the result of an inner illumination of the rôle. Miss Menken went through her repertory of throaty tones and stiffly intense gestures without making us believe that here was a mother yearning over her child. But in the final scene both artists at last sank themselves sufficiently into their parts to illude the spectator momentarily.

George Nash was an understanding family physician. Margaret Dale played a beldame on an artificial note. Frederic Voight and Robert Lowes rushed through their parts as if they were ashamed to be playing them—not perhaps without some excuse. The settings and costumes of Stewart Chaney are appropriate.

This is the second subscription play of the American Theater Society-Theater Guild season. It will remain for two weeks at the Plymouth Theater.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

MARY YOUNG'S second offering at the Copley, "Kind Lady," opens tonight.

"The Great Waltz" continues at the Boston Opera House. The run has been extended to Oct. 26.

Next Monday evening will bring to the Colonial a new play by Joseph O. Kesserling, called "There's Wisdom in Women."

On the same evening, "Life Begins at 8:40," popular musical, returns to its birthplace, the Shubert.

On Oct. 28, the perennial "Student Prince" moves into the Shubert.

Katharine Cornell will bring her famous production of "Romeo and Juliet" into the same theater on Nov. 4.

On the same evening, "Three Men on a Horse," popular comedy from Broadway, will begin a tenancy of the Plymouth.

Cleveland Symphony Seasop Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland

FOR the first concert of the eighteenth season of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, the third under the direction of Dr. Artur Rodzinsky, Severance Hall was packed to the doors. The novelty of the first evening, the Hindemith Symphony, was "Mathis der Maler." Dr. Rodzinsky feels that each program should contain a judicious admixture of the music that has stood the test of time and the music that is being written today. His first program therefore opened with the magnificent sonorities of the Bach D minor Toccata and Fugue, written, of course, for organ, but susceptible of immense variation and splendor when transcribed for the modern orchestra. The program offered two symphonies, one formed by three scenes chosen from the as-yet-to-be performed opera by Hindemith. These scenes, entitled "Angelic Concert," "Entombment" and "Temptation of Saint Anthony," form three movements of contrasting moods, though not in true symphonic sequence. The second symphony was the Fourth of Brahms, a favorite with the conductor and by reason of his masterly weaving of its themes in clearest patterns also a favorite with the symphony audience. Salome's Dance of the Seven Veils rounded out the program.

The Cleveland orchestra of 1935-36 is a superb body of skilled musicians. With rehearsals covering but four days before its first concert, there was complete rapport between the conductor and his men. There is every promise here for a successful season. The house for Thursday night is practically sold out. Saturday afternoon concerts will be largely attended by students and teachers to whom specially priced tickets are offered.

Jury Acquits Two In Stoll Kidnaping

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Frances A. Robinson, wife of the fugitive Thomas H. Robinson Jr., and her father-in-law, Thomas H. Robinson Sr., heard a federal court jury clear them yesterday on a charge of plotting and helping in the $50,000 kidnaping of Mrs. Alice Speed Stoll, Louisville society matron. Mr. Robinson Sr., Nashville bridge engineer, and Mrs. Robinson, both admitted that Mr. Robinson Jr., an insane asylum inmate hunted by G-men for the last year, is the kidnaper.

Judge Elwood Hamilton had instructed the jury it could recommend the death penalty under the Lindbergh kidnaping law if it saw fit on a conviction.

Mrs. Stoll was held for six days in a hideout apartment in Indianapolis, and released upon delivery of the $50,000 ransom money. Defence attorneys held that the Stoll family "begged" Mrs. Robinson to deliver the money, and that she took good care of the victim. Moreover, she refused to go away with her husband after he had the money.

Charles Embry, member of Mrs. Robinson's defense counsel, announced at Nashville, Tenn., that "papers asking a divorce decree for her will be filed as soon as we can get them ready."

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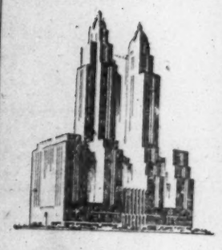
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PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ THE MONITOR

Listed Stock Quotations

More New High Prices Recorded by Stocks in Active Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Numerous Gains Made by Stocks In Busy Market

By Forrest Price

Another lot of new highs.

Stocks pursued their upward course today with vigor.

In the early part of the session trading was so active that at times the ticker tape dropped a couple of minutes behind transactions.

Total sales aggregated 2,500,000 shares.

The price uprise invited profit-taking, and gains were temporarily pared here and there as a result.

But the proceedings were of a bullish character for most part.

Advances ranged all the way from 1 to 6 points with many new peaks established.

There was a goodly sprinkling of standard issues in the forward movement, although the specialties seemed in the majority.

Air Reduction led the grand march with an advance of 6 points.

Motor Products was active and strong. It soared more than 3 points to a new top.

Western Union reflected good business gains by rising 3½ points to a new high for the year.

Others prominent in the list of gainers included Underwood-Elliot-Fisher, West Penn Electric 6 per cent preferred, Union Pacific, Case, American Telephone, Cleveland Graphite Bronz, Commercial Investment Trust, Gimble Bros., Food Machinery, Neisner Bros., Owens Illinois Glass, Loews, Macy, General Motors and General Electric.

There were a few soft spots, among them being American Can, Borg Warner, U. S. Smelting, Consolidated Gas and Hat Corp.

The bond market was featured by strength exhibited by the U. S. Governments. The rail issues were among the more prominent of the corporate loans, gains ranging from good fractions to a point or more. Nearly all of the foreign government obligations showed improvement.

Among the commodities both grains at Chicago and cotton at New York were firm. Copper was steady.

Considerable interest is manifested by the business and financial world in the possible outcome of the Supreme Court decisions on certain New Deal measures. Just what will happen to the AAA is of particular importance.

Even should this legislation be declared unconstitutional it is pointed out by observers that some other measure favoring the farmer would be substituted, so that in the event the AAA is wiped out, as some expect it will be, it is not going to relieve anybody permanently.

The main issue seems to be the high cost of government. Taxes in one form or other must be raised to meet federal expenses. There is no way of getting out of it. The one thing necessary is to cut down expenditures. And there is a rising tide of opinion that this should be done effectively if widespread prosperity is to be achieved.

Good Upturns In Chicago Wheat Prices

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (AP)—Renewed focusing of trade attention on precarious conditions overseas gave a good deal of force at times to upturns of grain prices today.

Bullish sentiment was helped also by a revival of demand in Chicago for red winter wheat. Vessel space was chartered for 300,000 bushels of No 2 red winter to move from Chicago to Duluth, indicating an unusual source of demand for such wheat.

Wheat closed firm, 1½-2⅛ above yesterday's finish, December 1.03⅞-1.04, corn ¾-1¼ up, December 61, oats ⅛-⅜ advanced, and provisions varying from 7 cents decline to a rise of 2 cents.

Markets at a Glance

By The Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Strong; industrials lead sweeping advance.

Bonds: Improved; U. S. Governments recover.

Curb: Steady; specialties higher.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; gold currencies up.

Cotton: Steady; domestic and foreign trade buying.

Sugar: Barely steady; poor spot demand; European selling.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher, precarious war-like conditions.

Corn: Firmfft sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Mostly steady to weak.

Hogs: Steady to 10 lower; top $10.85.

Foreign

London—The decreeing of sanctions and Chancellor of the Exchequer Chamberlain's statement that the crisis caused by the Italian-Ethiopian conflict may continue until next spring, checked business on the stock exchange today. These factors also caused moderate offerings of gilt-edged securities and industrials, especially iron and steel shares. Gold mining and oil issues yielded on profit-taking, but transatlantic stocks held firm on favorable Wall Street advices. Repurchases caused some recovery from the lowest levels of the day. The market closed easy.

Paris—Most issues showed little change as the Bourse remained sluggish today, reflecting hesitation in financial circles as traders carefully watched the international developments. Rentes were firm while industrial and international issues showed irregularity. Suez Canal stocks suffered a new decline. The market closed firm.

Berlin—After a weak opening, prices on the Boerse quickly [illegible], and the closing was [illegible] unchanged.

[illegible] Cotton Exports

[illegible] United States [illegible] exports are shown by [illegible] figures to have [illegible] increased slightly over September last year.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 15	Last Oct. 14
19⅛	11	Del Lack & W		14⅜	13¾	14⅝	14¼
103½	65	Detroit Edison	4	100⅛	100	100⅛	99⅜
50⅜	35½	Devoe & Ray A	1*	38	37¾	37⅝	38½
40⅜	26⅛	Diamond Match	1½*	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
43⅛	34⅛	Dome Mine	2*	39½	39¼	39¼	38⅜
12⅜	6¾	Dominion Stores		8	8	8	7¾
33	17½	Douglas A	.75b	33¼	31⅜	31¾	31½
24	13½	Dresser A	1½a	23	22⅜	23	22½
3	2	Dunhill Int		2	2	2	2
19	12¾	Duplan Silk	1	17½	16⅜	17½	16
113⅛	103	Duplan Silk pf	8	110	110	110	
135⅜	86⅜	du Pont de Nem	3.60*	134½	134⅛	136	135
131	126⅞	du Pont de Nem	6	136⅛	134⅞	135	135
131	126⅛	du Pont deb	6	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	
115	104	Duquesne Lt pf	5	114	114	114	

—E—

8	3¾	Eastern Roll Mill		6½	6¼	6½	6¼
161	--0½	Eastman Kodak	5*	156½	155½	155½	155½
29⅜	16⅜	Eaton Mfg	1*	29½	28½	29	29⅛
7¾	2¾	Ellington Schild		6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
34	19⅜	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	35⅜	34	34⅞	34
113½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	111½	111½	111½	112
10⅝	3⅞		Elec Boat	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	10¼
8⅜	5⅜		Elec & Mus Ind	6⅛	6	6	6
7½	1¾		Elec Pow & Lt	5⅞	4⅝	5	5
28	2½		El Pwr&L 6% pf	22⅞	21⅜	22	22
32	3		Elec Pow & L pf	24⅞	24½	24⅜	24
40½	30	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	48	47¼	48	46½
66	50¾	3	Endicott Johnson	64½	64½	64½	
7⅞	1¼		Engineers Pub S	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
47	15½		Engineers PS 6pf		46½	45	46
42	14		Engineers PS 5pf	41¾	41½	41½	41¼
45	14⅜		Engineers PS ww	43	43	43	
7⅜	4½		Equitable Off Big	5½	5½	5½	5⅞
14	7⅛		Erie RR	10½	9⅝	10	9⅝
27⅞	8½		Erie RR 1pf	13¼	12⅞	13¼	12⅝
13	6¾		Erie RR 2pf	8¼	7¾	8¼	8⅛
14⅞	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	14	12⅝	13	13
25¼	15	1	Evans Products	18¼	18	18¼	18½
5	2		Exchange Buffet	3¾	3½	3⅝	

—F—

26⅛	17		Fairbanks Morse	24¼	24	24	24
19⅜	5⅜		Fed Lt & Trac	16½	16	16⅜	
85	48	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	77½	76½	77½	76
7½	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6⅞
4½	2		Fed Screw W	3	3	3	2⅞
3⅛	1⅞		Fed Water Serv	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25	16⅛	.60*	Fed'd Dept Sto	24⅛	24¼	24¼	24⅜
41½	28½	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	40	40	40	40
18⅛	13⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	14⅜	14	14½	14⅜
96	84½	.6	Firestn T&R pf A	94	94	94	94
58⅜	45	2½	First Nat Stores	48⅜	45¾	45¾	46½
61¾	20¼		Food Mach	61	60	60½	60
18⅜	9⅞		Foster-Wheeler	18	17½	17¾	17⅜
35	19¾	1.10b	Fourth Nat Inv	34⅜	34⅜	34⅝	34⅝
65	30¼	3½g	Franklin Sim pf	64⅜	64¾	64¾	
28½	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	26	26	26¼	26
121	112½	6	Freeport Tex pf	122	122	122	
12	4¾		Fuller 2pf	9	9	9	

—G—

2⅝	⅞		Gabriel Snub A	2	2	2	2½
10⅜	7		Gamewell	9⅜	9	9	
10⅜	5½		Gen Am Inv	9	9	9¼	9
44	32⅜	1¾	Gen Am Trans	40⅜	40½	40⅝	40
20⅜	11¾		Gen Asphalt	18½	17⅝	18¼	17¾
13	7⅝	.60	Gen Baking	12⅝	12¼	12¾	12¼
8¼	5¼		Gen Bronze	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
6¼	2		Gen Cab.e			7½	7½
15⅛	4		Gen Cable A	14	13¼	14	13¾
54⅛	16		Gen Cabiepf	54⅛	52½	54¼	51
64⅛	50	4*	Gen Cigar	54⅛	54¼	54¼	
35⅝	30½	.80	Gen Electric	35⅛	35¼	35¼	35⅜
31½	30	1.80	Gen Foods	33	32⅝	33	32⅝
70½	55⅞	3	Gen Mills	70½	70¾	70½	70¼
119	116	6	Gen Mills pf	119	119	119	
48⅝	26⅝	2*	Gen Motors	49½	48⅜	49¼	48⅝
38	17⅜	.60†	GenPrnt Ink	36	35½	35⅞	36
4	1⅛		Gen Pub Service	3⅛	3	3⅛	3¼
34¾	15⅜	1	Gen Ry Signal	34	31	31¾	31
2¼	¾		Gen Realty	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
32	14¾		Gen Rlty pf ww	28½	28	28¼	
26⅜	16¾		Gen Refractories	24½	23⅞	24½	23½
40½	14		Gen Steel Cas pf	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛
13½	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	18½
93	70½	5	Gillette S R pf	91½	90⅞	91½	91
7⅛	1¼		Gimbel Bros	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	6½
57⅛	18		Gimbel Bros pf	57⅛	55	55	55
38⅜	23⅜	1*	Glidden	37¼	36¾	37⅛	37
4⅞	1⅞		Gobel (Adolf) (h)	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
16⅜	1⅛	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	16⅜	15½	16⅛	15⅞
17⅛	7½		Goodrich	8¾	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
58½	40		Goodrich pf	51½	49¾	51½	48¾
92	70	4	Goodyear	18⅛	17¼	17⅝	17½
7⅝	2¼		Goodyear 1pf	76	75½	76	75
38⅜	23⅜	1*	Gotham Silk Hos	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
56	20		Goth & S H pf ww	56½	56	56½	56
3¼	1¼		Graham Paige	2¼	2	2¼	2
13	5½		Granby	12⅞	12⅜	13¼	12⅞
5	2¼		Grand Union ct	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
29¾	14⅜	1.50	Grand Un pf	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
29½	18⅛	1	Granite City Stl	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	25½
38¼	26	1*	Grant (WT)	24½	24¾	24½	24⅝
24½	22¾		Granite City rts	24¾	24¾	24½	24½
27½	9⅝		Great Nor pf	26	24⅜	26	25⅝
27½	9¾	.50	Great Nor Ore	13	12¾	12¾	12⅝
32⅜	26⅜	2.40	Greyh'd Sup	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	29⅜
72⅜	20½		Greyh'd Cp Del	73	70⅝	70⅝	72⅜
2¾	1		Guantanamo Sug	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
80	48		Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	81	81	81	

—H—

7½	4		Hall Printing	5	5	5	
12¼	6½		Hamilton Watch	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11¾
26	16	1	Harbison Walker	25	24⅜	24⅜	25
2¼	1½		Hat Corp of Am	12¼	11¾	11¾	12¼
100	83	6½	Hat Corp pf	105	103½	104½	105
6½	1⅜		Hayes Body	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
53½	35¼	1	Hercules Motors	51½	49¾	49¾	49½
88⅜	51	3*	Hercules Powder	87¾	87½	87¾	87¼
128	122	7	Hercules Powd pf	126¾	126¾	126¾	126½
81¾	73¼	3	Hershey Choc	77	77	77	77
19¾	5¾		Holland Furnace	19½	19	19½	19¼
412	338	12†	Homestake Min	400⅛	399	400⅛	
42	30⅞	2.50	Houdaille Her A	40⅛	40⅞	40⅝	40¼
23¾	6½		Houdaille Her B	24¾	23½	24⅝	23¾
69	49	3.50	Household Fin pf	69	68	69	
4⅞	1½		Houston Oil vtc n	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
56	43	3	Howe Sound	52	51¾	51	
9	9	9	Hud & Man pf	9	9	9	
15¾	14½	18	Hudson Motor	15¾	14½	15	14½
37⅛	34		Hupp Motors	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½

—I—

17¾	9½		Ill Central	15½	14½	15¼	14⅜
24½	15		Ill Central pf	19¾	19¼	19¼	
33⅜	22½	1.68	Indian Motors	32	32⅛	33	32⅞
105¼	69½	2	Ingersoll-Rand	107	106½	107	105¼
95½	46¼	2*	Inland Steel	95	94½	94½	95
6⅞	2½		Inspiration Cop	7¼	7	7	7¾
6¾	4	.15	Insurashare Nd	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
8¾	4¼		Interlake Iron	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
5	2⅜		Int Agr Corn	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
167	149¼	.6*	Int Business M	177½	176	177½	175½
7½	2	.20	Int Carriers	6	5¾	6	5½
33	22⅞		Int Cement	27¾	27	27	27¼
60½	34⅛	.60	Int Harvester	58⅛	56¾	58⅛	56⅛
4¾	1¼		Int Hydrocelec	3¼	3	3	3
2⅝	1⅝	1	Int Merc Marine	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
31½	22¼	.80	Int Nickel	31⅝	31½	31⅝	31½
17⅜	8		Int Pap & Pow B	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
11⅜	3⅜		Int Pap & Pap P pf	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
18	4½		Int Pap & P pf	16	15	15¾	15⅝
34	33⅜	1.40	Int Print Ink	34	33⅜	34	34
108	98½	6	Int Pr Ink pf	107½	106½	107½	106½
36	28	1½	Int Salt	27½	26½	27¼	26
48¼	42¼	2	Int Shoe	46½	46	46½	
28	16		Int Silver	21¼	21	21	
73¼	60	4	Int Silver pf	73	72⅛	73	72¾
12⅜	5⅝	.20b	Int Tel & Tel	10⅛	9⅞	10	10¼
16⅜	8⅞		Interstate Dept S	14⅝	14½	14½	14¼
13½	6⅛	.20b	Intertype Corp	12	12	12	
27	25	2	Island Crk Coal	27	27	27	
126½	110	6	Island Crk C pf	115	115	115	

—J—

67	49	3*	Jewel Tea	57¼	56	56	
73⅝	35½	.50b	Johns Manville	81½	79¾	81	79¾
81½	50		Jones & L'lin pf	80	79½	79½	79½

—K—

8¾	3¾		Kan C Smith	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅜
13½	6⅜		Kan C South pf	9½	9½	9½	
18¾	7½	.80	Kaufmann D St	19¼	18¾	19⅛	18½
25½	15¾	.90b	Kayser (J) & Co	26	25¼	25⅝	25½
24⅝	6		Kelsey Hayes W A	23⅜	22⅛	22⅝	23⅛
22¾	3¼		Kelsey Hayes W	23¾	21	21	21⅞
18¼	10¼	.50*	Kelvin Rel Stc Corp	13¼	13½	13½	13½
26½	13¾	.60	Kennecott Cop	25⅞	25½	25¾	25½
58	25		Kinney & Co	3	3	3	
27¼	19¾	1	Kresge	26¾	26⅜	26¾	26⅜
69½	56⅛	1*	Kress Co	65	64½	65	
32⅜	22¼	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	26	25⅝	25⅝	25⅞

—L—

9	5		Lane Bryant	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
28½	21¾	.2	Lambert	22¼	22	22	22
12⅞	8½	.50	Lee Rubber	10	9⅝	9¾	9¾
17⅜	10⅜		Lehigh Port Cem	12⅞	11¾	12¾	11¾
17⅜	10½	1½	Lehn & Fink	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜
3¼	1½		Lehigh val-Coal	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
13¼	5¼		Lehigh V Coal pf	11⅜	11	11¼	11
11½	5		Lehigh Val RR	8⅝	8⅜	8½	8¼
95⅜	67⅛	2.40*	Lehman Corp	92¼	91¾	92	91¾
41⅜	21½	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	41¼	40	40½	41¼
24⅛	11	1.60	Life Saver	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24
19½	16	1½	Liggett Drug Cup	16½	16½	16½	16¾
24½	13½		Lima Loco Wks	22¾	21¾	22⅜	
120	94¼	4*	Liggett & My	115	115	115	
40	17⅜	.80	Link-Belt	42	40⅛	42	40
34⅞	24½	1*	Liquid Carbonic	31½	31	31¼	31
122	93¾	4*	Liggett & My B	116½	115½	115⅝	115
46½	31¼	2	Lorw's Inc	49	48	48	46½
8⅛	6⅛		Libbey McN & L	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
1¼	1		Loft Inc	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2½	1¼		Long Bell Lum A	15⅛	14¾	14¾	14⅞
41⅜	33	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	39⅞	38	38½	37½
23½	18½	1.20†	Lorillard	25½	25	25½	24⅞
1⅞	3⁄8		Louisiana OR	3⅝	⅜	⅜	⅜
22⅜	10⅜	1½	Louisville G&E A	20	20	20	20
47½	34	2½b	Louisville & N	43	42	42	42¾
142¾	124	7	Lorillard pf	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞	
27½	12¾		Ludlum Steel	23⅜	23¼	25½	25½
135	90¼	6½	Ludlum Stl cv pf	130	130	130	130

—M—

28⅛	18⅜	1	Mack Trucks	24⅛	23½	23¾	23⅞
52¼	30½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	54	51¾	53¾	52
37	18⅝	2	Magma Copper	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36
46	40	2*	MacAndre & F	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
6⅜	3		Mandel Bros	7	6⅞	6⅞	6½
65¼	29		Man Elv gtd (h)	65	64	65	65
30	13¼		Man Elv mg (h)	26⅞	26	26½	26¾
15	10	.60	Man Shirt	13½	13½	13½	13½
3	11		Mannasto Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8½	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
35½	20	2	Marlin-Rockwell	35⅛	35¼	35½	
11¾	6¾		Marshall Field	11½	11	11¼	11⅛
33¾	23¾	1.50	Mathieson Aalkali	33¾	32½	32½	32½
54⅝	35⅞	1.60	May Dept Stores	53¾	52⅞	53½	52¾
14¾	5½	1.50	Maytag	14½	14⅛	14⅜	14½
33⅝	33	3¾g	Maytag pf ww	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
193	84½	6	Maytag 2pf	102	102	102	
25½	23	2	McCall Corp	32½	31½	32½	32⅞
14	10½		McCrory Sto (h)	12	12¼	12¾	13½
13⅜	6¾		McCrory B (h)	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13⅝
96	95		McCrory pf (h)	96	95	96	94
8⅞	5⅞		McKesson & R	7¾	7½	7¾	7¼
14	7½		McQuay-Nrris	14	13½	14	13¾
35⅞	24⅜	2	McIntyre Porcu	35⅞	35½	35½	36¼
42½	42		McKesson & R pf	42½	42	42½	42
14⅝	8¼		McLellan Sto (h)	14⅝	13⅜	14¼	14
111	110		Melville Shoe	111	110	110	
63	55½		Mengel Co	56½	55½	55½	58½
25⅛	23¼		Merch & M T	25⅛	23¼	25⅛	
35¾	24	2	Merch Mach	35¼	34⅜	35	34⅞
3			Mengel Co	4⅜	4	4¼	4¼
20⅞			Mengel Co pf	47	45½	45½	45⅜
2½	1.70b		Miami Cop	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 15	Last Oct. 14
13⅞	9½	.40	Mid-Cont Pet	11⅛	11	11¼	11
24⅜	8¼		Midland Steel	23¼	22¾	22⅞	23
116⅝	60⅛	8	Midland Stl pf	115½	114½	115⅝	114
109½	58	.3*	Min Moneywell	112¾	112¾	112¾	
5¾	3⅛		Min Moltine		4¼	4⅜	4¼
57⅛	31		Min Moline pf	56¾	55	56¾	56½
4	1		Min SP & SSM pf	2	2	2	2
3	1¼		Min SP&SSM II	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
13⅞	10⅞		Mission Coop	12	11⅝	12	
14	10⅛		Mission Coop	12	11⅝	12	
6¼	2½		Mo Kan & Tex		3½	3¼	3⅜
14½	5⅞		Mo K&T pf		8	7⅞	8
3	1		Mo Pacific (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4	1½		Mo Pacific pf (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
21	10¾	.25b	Mohawk Carpet	20	19⅞	20	19½
90⅛	55	1†	Monsanto Chem	89⅜	88¾	89¾	90
37⅝	21¾		Montgom Ward	34⅛	32¾	33½	32⅜
66	50	3.60	Morrell & Co	51	51	51	
1¼	⅛		Mother Lode	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
47⅜	17⅛	2	Motor Products	47⅜	44⅜	46⅝	44
14⅜	7⅛	.60	Motor Wheel	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
14⅞	9¼		Mullins Mfg A		14⅜	14¼	13¾
13⅝	9½		Mullins Mfg B	13⅜	13¼	13½	13½
20	13¼		Munsingwear	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
18½	14¼		Murray Body	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	17⅝
73¼	62		Mullins Mfg pf	75½	71¼	75½	71¼

—N—

19½	11	1	Nash Motors	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	16½
27½	14		Nash Chat StL	18	17½	18	
10¼	4½		Nat Acme	9¾	9¼	9¾	9⅞
10⅜	6¾		Nat Avia Corp	9⅛	9	9⅛	
33½	22¼	1.60	Nat Biscuit	32⅞	30⅝	32⅞	30½
19⅜	13½	.50	Nat Cash Reg	19⅞	19¼	19¼	19¼
17½	12⅝	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	16	17½	17¾	17½
110½	103	7	Nat Dairy Pr pf A	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¼
4⅝	1½		Nat Dept Stores(h)	3½	3⅛	3	2⅞
34⅜	17		Nat Dept S pf (h)	30½	28½	30	29½
31⅝	23½	2	Natl Dist	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	30½
32½	21	2	Nat Enam & St	29	28¼	29	28¼
186	145	5	Nat Lead	186	185	185	186
140½	121⅝	6	Nat Lead pf B	134	133	133	134
14⅜	4⅝	.80	Nat Pow &Lt	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¼
73¼	40⅜	1†	Nat Steel	73	72¼	73	71¾
20⅞	9		Nat Supply	17⅜	17	17¼	17⅛
77⅜	36		Nat Supply pf	68	67	67	67
11⅜	8¼	.60	Nat Tea	10¼	10	10	10⅛
12⅜	7¼	.80	Natomaas Co	10	9¾	9¾	10
14⅝	11¼	1†	Neisner Bros	38	34⅞	35	34¾
61	43½	1.60	Newberry Co	57½	57½	57½	57¾
8	3⅝		N O T & M (h)	5½	5½	5½	
8	4⅜		Newport Indus	7⅛	6⅞	7	6⅞
28⅛	18½		NY Air Brakes	25½	25¼	25¼	
27¼	12¾		NY Central	22⅞	21½	22¾	21⅝
13	6		NW Bell Tel StL	8¾	8¾	8¾	
25	9⅞		NY C &2StL pf	17	16	17	16
11½	4		NY Dock pf	9½	9½	9½	
1⅝	⅛		NY Investors (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
8½	2⅞		NY NH & H	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
16⅝	6		NY NH & H pf	8¼	7½	8¼	7¾
6	2⅝		NY Ont & W	4	3⅜	3½	
16⅛	6¼		NY Shipbldg	12¾	12¾	12¼	12½
87	51	7	NY Shipbldg pf	70	69½	70	70
92½	69	6	NY Steam 6%	83	83	83	83
1⅝	¾		Norfolk & So (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
193	108	8*	Norfolk & West	187¾	187¾	187¾	188
24¼	9	1	North American	21⅜	20¾	20¾	20⅞
53⅜	35½	3	North Amer pf	51	51	51⅜	50¼
6¾	2		No Am Aviation	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4¼
21⅜

Business and Industry

World Trade This Year Up to 77.3 Per Cent of 1929 Average

Commerce and Finance

Prices and Sales In Cloth Market Continue Upward

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 15—Primary cotton goods markets continued active and strong during the past week, though the trading did not run to such heavy volume as in the previous week. The price trend was definitely upward and in many quarters further advances of an eighth to a quarter were held, particularly on the long forward commitments.

Many buyers, convinced that higher levels have come to stay, were intent this week on providing for their requirements for the first half of next year, and sought goods deliverable during January and February, or even further into 1936 in some cases. Mills were reluctant to sell so far ahead.

War Orders

Although little was said about war materials, it became known in some quarters that some of the business of the week, particularly that for rush shipment, had its origin in so-called war orders, though buyers in each case were domestic operators and did not reveal whether the goods were for the belligerents or for neutrals.

Beyond this artificial stimulus, however, was the larger movement of cotton goods in wholesale and retail channels, where sales are reported to be showing far greater than the normal seasonal increase. Sheets and pillow cases and certain other domestics were so strongly in demand that many of the largest producers were unable to offer further deliveries before the first quarter of next year, a situation which naturally brought strengthening of prices.

Sheetings took a prominent part in the trading early in the week, and on two days outsold the print cloth construction in the gray goods market. Activity slackened toward the close of the week.

Print Cloths Active

Print cloths were moderately active, with the wide goods firm to slightly higher in price, and the narrow constructions moving more actively at somewhat buoyant prices. Tobacco cloths were taken in sizable quantities and prices are about a cent a pound higher than they were two weeks ago, being now firmly established at the 37-cent level.

On the 39-inch 80x80 print cloths, there were sales in some quantity at 8¾ cents, which is fractionally higher than early in the week, while standard 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s moved freely at 6¾ for deliveries covering the balance of this year.

Carded broadcloths were rather active, and there were sales of 100x60s for spot delivery at 9 cents and some for forward delivery running to December at 8¾ cents. Bedspreads were purchased in good quantity. There was also a strong demand for cotton and part wool blankets.

Substantial trading in twills was reported, both the three and the four-leaf variety. There was also a good movement of narrow drills for which buyers met the mill quotations squarely. On sateens there was an insufficient quantity of quick goods available to meet the demand, so that prices were very firm.

In the fine goods division there has been some activity, but this section of the market was quiet by comparison. Standard plain constructions have continued unchanged in price, but with little movement of merchandise. Fancies and specialties were active, however, and particular emphasis seemed to attach to plush-cord effects on fine sheer grounds, such as organdies, batistes or fine voiles. Curtain goods have been active, including both coarse and fine marquisettes and the usual clipped spots.

There has been a strong demand for broadcloths made of slubbed yarns, and the demand for semi-fancy shirtings was also said to be good.

Prices of Metals Highest in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—The average price of the nonferrous metals has reached the highest peak in several years. A decline by $2 a ton in lead was the exception to the general rule of rising prices. On Friday tin rose a cent per pound to 53 cents, a new high for the year.

Antimony was lifted nearly a cent per pound to 15¾ cents, the highest since 1927. Zinc is $2 per ton higher at 4.85 cents per pound, East St. Louis.

The domestic price of copper was raised one quarter cent a pound to apply on Thursday, notice of the advance having been given on Monday. The European price of copper was 9.05 to 9.15 cents a pound at the close of the week, also new high levels for the year.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Blackstone Saving Bank	Oct. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 11
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 11
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15

Shipments of Rayon Establish New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 15

RAYON shipments by American producers during September established a new all-time record high, topping the previous record month of January, 1935, by a substantial margin, according to the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau.

September was the third consecutive month, states the Organon, during which shipments exceeded mill production, resulting in a reduction in surplus stocks to the equivalent of 5½ weeks' supply, based upon the current rate of consumption. The shipments index for September was 583 against 550 for August and a 1934 monthly average of 353.

Because of the high rate of activity maintained in the general textile industry since the beginning of the year, the paper states "it should be emphasized that too much of an increase in this industry is not to be expected on through the fall in view of the high level already obtaining."

Remarkable Rise For Residential Building Awards

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Residential building contracts let in the 37 eastern states during September totaled $41,810,800 compared with $40,528,300 in August and $17,853,600 in September, last year, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation.

The September volume brought the figures for the first nine months of 1935 up to $338,907,500 compared with $188,080,100 in the like period in 1934. This gain of about 80 per cent, the corporation says in its summary, was entirely due to improvement in private activity as distinguished from public housing undertakings.

Heavy losses in governmental projects from last year has resulted in a lower total volume of construction in the first three quarters of this year, despite the improvement in residential construction, the corporation states.

This year, the total for that period was $1,203,507,200 compared with $1,191,697,700 in the like period in 1934. For September alone, the corporation reported, total awards for all classes of construction aggregated $167,376,200 compared with $168,557,200 in August and $110,151,200 in September, 1934.

On the basis of results so far the corporation says residential building has finally arrived at the $400,000,000 mark for a 12-month period, and continues as the most important single development in the construction field.

Treasury Completes Refund on Wartime Liberty Loan Bonds

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Treasury announces the "successful" completion of its refunding operations, which retire the last of the wartime Liberty Loan bonds.

Undersecretary Coolidge reported that preliminary returns disclosed a total of $995,000,000 of the $1,246,000,000 of Libertys which have been called for payment on Oct. 15 had been turned in for conversion into interest-bearing coupons.

The called issue bore interest at the rate of 3¼ per cent, while the new securities offered consist of 10-12-year bonds, bearing 2¾ per cent interest, or 3½-year notes, bearing 1½ per cent interest.

Preliminary returns indicated a total of $556,000,000 of the new bonds had been subscribed, and $429,000,000 in notes.

New Life Insurance Output Up 4 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—New life insurance production increased 4 per cent in September above the like month of last year, according to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

Insurance written by 42 companies having 83 per cent of total outstanding insurance in the United States totaled $573,481,000. This compared with $551,556,000 for the like month last year, or a gain of 4 per cent.

All classes contributed to the increase, the report shows. New ordinary insurance amounted to $360,936,000, against $359,534,000, while industrial insurance amounted to $190,044,000, compared with $170,935,000. Group insurance was $22,501,000 against $21,087,000, an increase of 6.7 per cent.

For the first nine months of this year the total new business of these companies was $6,605,344,000, compared with $6,395,381,000 last year, an increase of 3.3 per cent. New ordinary insurance amounted to $4,191,115,000, against $4,168,626,000, and industrial insurance to $1,892,012,000, against $1,865,454,000. Group insurance was $522,217,000, against $361,301,000.

Four New Banks Open In Three States in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—There were four new banks opened in three states during the past week, including Minnesota, Missouri and South Carolina, respectively, and one branch bank in Iowa, according to Rand McNally & Co.

The report states that there are two new banks in process of organization, one in Minnesota and one in West Virginia.

The bulletin also states that there has been one national bank closed, three voluntary state bank liquidations, and one private bank discontinued.

Shippers Bitter On Cutting of Trade By Neutrality Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—The fight by American shippers against any curtailment of foreign trade will be taken to the nation in a series of lectures which will be radiocast from coast to coast, beginning on Oct. 31, it was learned here. Speakers are now being rounded up.

The first address will be by Walter J. L. Banham, chairman of the Conference on Port Development of the City of New York, who will speak under the auspices of the League for Political Education at Town Hall. The general topic will be "The Meaning of American Neutrality."

Pressure on Hull

Officially, the purpose of the radiocasts will be to bring pressure to bear on Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to "clarify" the Roosevelt Administration's attitude on the President's embargo order, evoked by the Italo-Ethiopian war and based on the neutrality act passed in the closing days of the Seventy-Fourth Congress.

The port development conference, while in agreement with the neutrality proclamation insofar as a mandatory arms embargo is concerned, has been critical of the admonition which he made against trading with the belligerents and traveling on their vessels, holding that these warnings were "premature."

"The conference maintained that trade with Italy would be endangered," a statement by Raymond M. Schwartz, executive secretary, said. "It has been. While there have been sporadic spurts in peculiar channels of the Mediterranean trade in general, confusion and stoppage is the trend.

"The conference maintained that President Roosevelt's discriminatory act in withdrawing America's traditional protection of the merchant flag on the high seas from non-munitions trade with Italy would encourage the League (of Nations) to immediate imposition of economic sanctions and possible naval blockade.

"The conference maintained that the President's withdrawal of protection before a naval blockade (which he has encouraged by his own action), and, consequently, before any real danger, would have a disturbing effect on foreign trade with League members generally. This is the case today. Exporters here are scared. President Roosevelt has scared them more than has the foreign situation itself . . . That is largely because they do not know what the President's next step will be under certain circumstances. Nobody knows—not even the President, probably."

Hull Not to Speak

Announcement that the conference would take the fight to the country followed receipt of news here that Secretary Hull was not disposed to come to New York to address the body on Friday, as he had been asked to do, nor to make any further move toward "clarification" of the embargo order.

Spokesmen for shipping agencies today reiterated their charge that the Neutrality Act and the President's embargo order reversed the whole traditional policy of the United States with regard to foreign trade. Their position was that the situation today did not warrant abandonment of the old policy and that the Roosevelt-Hull neutrality policy would work inestimable hardship on this country should it become embroiled in a foreign war and find itself in need of supplies.

National Business Show Opens in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—The thirty-second annual National Business Show, packed with modern gadgets of a mechanical age, opened yesterday for a week and its director, Frank E. Tupper of Montclair, N. J., hailed it as "another indication of continued business recovery."

"Business is good," Mr. Tupper said. "It's the largest show in the last three years."

Sixty large companies exhibited new and improved equipment, ranging from portable typewriters for children in primary schools to large automatic accounting machines.

Floating Supply of U. S. Steel Stock Has Rise

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—An increase of 73,729 shares in the floating supply of United States Steel Corp. stock over that of June 30, is indicated by stock held in the name of brokers as of Sept. 30.

On that date the total was 1,775,496 shares, or 20.4 per cent of the total of 8,703,252 shares outstanding, compared with 1,701,767 shares on June 30. On Sep. 30, 1934, brokers held 1,656,109 shares, or 19.03 per cent.

Brokers' holdings in New York State, which indicates to some extent the position of Wall Street, were 1,578,383 shares compared with 1,517,220 on June 30.

Portland Water-Borne Commerce Rises 9.1 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 15 — An increase of 9.1 per cent was enjoyed by Portland's water-borne commerce during the first nine months of 1935, according to statistics issued by the Portland Merchants' Exchange, as compared with the corresponding period of 1934. The increase amounted to 10.7 per cent over the first nine months of 1933.

Inbound and outbound cargoes in all trade totaled 3,282,343 short tons during the first three quarters of this year, compared with 3,007,314 short tons last year and 2,964,170 short tons two years ago, during the corresponding periods.

Volume of World Trade Rises 1.8 P. C. First Half of 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—The average volume of world trade for the first half of 1935 is estimated at 77.3 per cent of the average volume during the year 1929, by the National Industrial Conference Board. This is an increase of 1.8 per cent, as compared with the physical volume of trade in the first half of 1934. The value of world trade, however, was about 1.6 per cent lower, in terms of gold, than during the first half of 1934. In July, 1935, the value of trade for 76 countries was 0.8 per cent higher than the monthly average during the first six months.

Production Up Slightly

World industrial production increased only slightly during the month of August according to the regular monthly statement of the National Industrial Conference Board. Business activity remained depressed in Holland, France, and Central America. Output was unchanged from that of the preceding month in England, and there were indications that the upward trend in business activity noted in the Scandinavian and South American countries was beginning to fall off.

Production in Italy declined sharply during the summer months, despite increased demand for military products. Industrial output rose by more than the usual seasonal amounts in Australia, Germany, and Canada.

In the United States, the increase in production was approximately equal to the normal seasonal rise from July to August. Drought conditions in Argentina have seriously affected the present grain crop in that country. Improvement in silk prices has proved beneficial to Japan, but the more favorable condition in the silk industry has been largely offset by weakness in the rayon and cotton markets.

Drop in Unemployment

Unemployment declined during August in Germany, Canada, and the United States. A slight advance was registered in the number of wholly unemployed persons in Great Britain, but this was more than counterbalanced by a decline in the number of partially unemployed. According to preliminary reports, unemployment in August increased slightly in Holland and remained substantially unchanged in France.

World prices of international foodstuffs and raw materials advanced during August. The composite index rose to 48.8 per cent of the 1923-25 level, an increase of 0.6 per cent during the month, but a decline of 3.2 per cent as compared with the corresponding month of 1934. The rise in August was the result of advances in the prices of copper, silk, sugar, tea, and wheat. These more than offset declines in the prices of coffee, cotton, rubber, and tin. Commodities at wholesale advanced in Germany, France, Italy, Japan, and the United States during the month of August, but declined slightly in Great Britain. Preliminary reports indicate a rise in wholesale prices during September in Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Canada, and the United States.

Security Prices Lower

Security prices were lower at the end of September than at the beginning of the month. Stock prices for 11 major markets fell 4.3 per cent in the five weeks ended Oct. 5, continuing the decline noted in August. The only index showing an appreciable rise was that for the New York market; stock prices declined sharply in Berlin, London, Paris, and Amsterdam.

Foreign currencies moved lower during September in terms of the dollar. The pound sterling, which stood at $4.96¼ on Aug. 31, declined to $4.88½ during the first week in October. Over the same period the French franc declined from 6.60½ to 6.58¼c, and the guilder from 67.68c to 67.51c. The lira fell to 8.08c (par=8.911c) immediately after the commencement of the war in Ethiopia, but later recovered a part of its decline.

Rise of £3,785,000 In British Foreign Trade in September

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Following are the figures of the Board of Trade for September:

Total imports, £60,830,000; exports of British products, £34,090,000; re-exports, £3,810,000; total exports, £37,900,000; excess of imports, £22,930,000.

Compared with September, 1934, changes were as follows:

Exports, British goods increased	£133,000
Re-exports, foreign goods—increased	560,000
Total exports increased	£693,000
Total imports increased	3,092,000
Exports of imports increased	£2,399,000

Trade for September, 1935, compared with September, 1934, and September, 1933, as follows:

	Sept., 1935	Sept., 1934	Sept., 1933
Exp'ts British goods	£34,090,000	£33,957,000	£32,266,000
Re-exports, foreign goods	3,810,000	3,250,000	3,404,000
Tot. exp'ts	£37,900,000	£37,207,000	£35,630,000
Tot. imp'ts	60,830,000	57,738,000	57,772,000
Excess of imports	£22,930,000	£20,531,000	£22,142,000

Trade for the first nine months of 1935 compared with the same period of 1934 and 1933 as follows:

	1935	1934	1933
Exports, British prods.	£311,827,000	£289,048,000	£268,390,000
Re-exp'ts, foreign goods	40,554,000	39,674,000	37,163,000
Total exp'ts	£352,381,000	£328,722,000	£305,553,000
Total imp'ts	539,922,000	536,781,000	487,823,000
Excess of imp'ts	£187,541,000	£208,059,000	£182,270,000

Rise in Farmers' Income Increases Machinery Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—There has been a remarkable improvement in the sales of leading companies in the agricultural machinery manufacturing industry, according to Poor's Publishing Company. The report points out that the long term outlook depends upon factors which cannot be definitely appraised at this time—survival of the AAA, development of world markets, and ever varying crop conditions.

"The recovery in the sale of farming implements during the past two years is due to increased farm income which, for 1935, should reach $6,700,000,000," continues the survey.

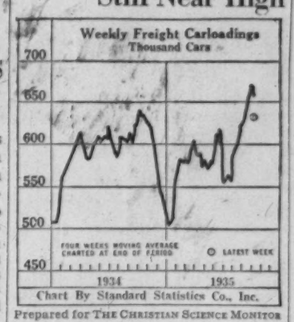
"This is an increase of nearly $400,000,000 over 1934, which in turn was more than $1,000,000,000 larger than in 1933. The recovery in farm income has been due primarily to a favorable crop situation, accompanied by higher farm prices and AAA benefit payments. The necessity for replacing old and worn out machinery, plus the effect of deferred buying during the depression years, has also stimulated machinery sales.

"With further general improvement, industry will absorb the cheap surplus man-power now available to the farmer. This will restore the efficiency factor in the use of power machinery on the farm. With this incentive for increased use of power machinery plus his financial ability to buy it, the American farmer's new and replacement purchases should enhance the agricultural machinery industry's earning power. Finally, by continued development of new products, particularly in the tractor division, the industry itself promises to capitalize on the more favorable conditions in both home and foreign markets."

Recent governmental projects open new markets for the agricultural equipment industry. The $5,000,000,000 work relief bill involves the largest appropriation of its kind ever made by any government.

Approximately $2,225,000,000 of this huge fund applies to government projects employing agricultural and allied machinery. Benefits to the farm implement manufacturers are also to be derived from the need for equipment to be used in highway construction, grade crossing elimination, reforestation; and allied work under the WPA.

Freight Loadings Still Near High



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE course of freight carloadings is traced on the chart since Jan. 1, 1934.

American Merchant Marine Tonnage Drops 208,078 Gross Tons in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—During the year ended June 30, 1935, the tonnage of American-documented commercial vessels decreased 208,078 gross tons, according to the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection of the Department of Commerce.

The principal loss in tonnage was in the steam classification. Of this type of craft there were 5166, with a gross tonnage of 11,432,908, a loss of 166 steam vessels with a gross tonnage of 166,478.

There were 13,329 motor vessels with a gross tonnage of 1,102,349, a gain over last year of 326 vessels with a gross tonnage of 15,152. The total number of sailing vessels was 999, with a gross tonnage of 441,067, which was 95 ships less than last year with a loss of 58,804 gross tons.

There were 55 fewer canal boats having a total gross tonnage of 6144; canal boats last year numbering 154 with a gross tonnage of 20,329.

Unrigged vessels such as scows, barges, dredges and other types showed an increase of five vessels with a total of 8196 gross tons, there being 5326 unrigged vessels this year having a total gross tonnage of 1,663,247.

While the above figures show an increase of 15 vessels, they also show a decrease of 208,078 gross tons.

There were 765 steam vessels with a total gross tonnage of 4,009,549 engaged in foreign trade and 4401 vessels totaling 7,423,359 gross tons in the coasting trade. The motor vessels in the foreign trade numbered 1915 with a gross tonnage of 364,424, while there were 81 sailing vessels in foreign trade with a gross tonnage of 49,965 and in the coasting trade there were 918 sailing vessels, the gross tonnage of which was 391,102. Of the 5425 unrigged vessels, 1112 with a gross tonnage of 145,186 were in foreign trade and 4313 having a gross tonnage of 1,532,246 were in the coasting trade.

The total tonnage under the American flag as of June 30, 1935, was 14,653,756 as against 14,861,834 last year.

The United States built 1 steel steamer (a tanker) of over 1000 gross tons during the past year. There was no construction of vessels for foreign trade. Forty-five steel vessels totaling 6,592 gross tons and 2 wood vessels, the gross tonnage of which totals 600 are also being built.

Telephone Income For Eight Months Has Big Increase

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Company reported today consolidated net income applicable to its stock of $79,882,071 for the eight months ended Aug. 31, equivalent to $4.28 a share. This compares with $71,946,519, or $3.85 a share, in the first eight months of 1934.

The report covers net income of American Telephone and its 24 associated Bell companies and is after depreciation, interest, federal taxes and all other charges.

Walter S. Gifford, president, reported that the Bell System made a net gain of 297,000 telephones during the first nine months of the year, in contrast with a net gain of 227,000 during the corresponding period of 1934.

The report of American Telephone & Telegraph Company alone for the nine months ended Sept. 30 showed net income of $90,634,658 after all deductions, equivalent to $4.85 a share of capital stock. This compares with revised net income of $90,084,802 or $4.82 a share in the first nine months of 1934.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30, the indicated net income of American Telephone Company only was $31,600,252, after charges and federal taxes, equal to $1.69 a share, compared with $28,937,118 or $1.55 a share in the preceding quarter and $28,168,105 (revised) or $1.51 a share in the September quarter last year.

The total number of toll and long distance calls during the first nine months of this year was about 3½ per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1934, the report stated.

Bombay Is Bidding For Cotton Needs Of Lancashire Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng., Oct. 15 — The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee has welcomed the decision of the Bombay authorities to set apart a block of some 300,000 acres in the Thar and Parkar district of Sind for the growth of a long-staple cotton of the variety known as 289F., which is expected to increase supplies of cotton of ⅞-1-inch staple grown in India by 80,000 bales in a few years.

Lancashire is also interested in the proposed legislation which will make it an offense in the Bombay Presidency to plant the inferior short-staple indigenous varieties of cotton and to induce all growers to plant only medium and long-staple cotton.

The bills which it is proposed shall be introduced by the Bombay and Central Provinces Government for the licensing and control of gins are also matters of importance to Lancashire. It is held that rigorously applied licensing on these lines will remove the majority of Lancashire's complaints of the mixing, adulteration and watering of Indian cotton.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these Debentures for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such Debentures. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

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October 15, 1935

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Dances by Albertina Rasch

By Margaret Lloyd

"WALK with style, but not too much of wanting to be grand. Be stately but not affected." It was the voice of Albertina Rasch, full of that timbre of terrible patience that sometimes colors the speaking tones of mothers, teachers and directors. She was rehearsing the chorus in the Entrance of the Satellites—one of the Court scenes of "Jubilee," a smash hit whose opening had already come off with such smoothness of texture that anyone without an artistic conscience might be content to call it a day. "No, no, don't swing your arms. You can't walk like that at Court."

The stage was full of boys and girls in sweaters and slacks and pactice costumes, tweeds and whatnots. And the offender was indeed walking with a bit of the chorus girl prance, crossing one leg with determined exaggeration as she stepped, and swaying hips and shoulders unduly.

At the opening performance it was evident that Mme. Rasch had conducted the stage movement as well as the dance numbers of the production. Considering how much more difficult is the sustained movement than the staccato, how much more trying the simple act of walking slowly across a stage alone, with queenly grace and without self-consciousness, than stepping briskly and busily about, it was surprising that the girls did so well, in varying degrees, with their stately entrances and deep curtsies.

* * *

Mme. Rasch divided her attention between the stage and the press. A shade unequally. Her eyes, her ears and her mind were on the stage. What was left for the press was the voice with the accented English, and a willingness to be as helpful as possible under the circumstances.

"Such a good dancer to wear such funny ragged slipper at rehearsal. Go put on something sensible"—to the stage. To the press: "Yes, I studied ballet from the age of 7 and then Dalcroze, much Dalcroze in Switzerland. And character dancing all over Europe. You like the Beguine? I will have it rehearsed for you." (Aside, thrust forward) "Jerry, we will do the Beguine."

The Beguine movements resembled a tango. The piano accompaniment sounded tango-ish. "It is only the bass part that makes you think that. In the orchestra, with the jungle drums, the temple gongs, the 'clinker' cymbals, it is a distinctly South Sea melody. The dancing is not South American, not Spanish. It suggests, it does not copy, the South Sea Island influence. It is a little weird, a little unknown, not like anything else. It follows Cole Porter's music, which came to him during his stay in Martinique on his journey round the world. That is why I put in the little jerking head movement which you say is like Shan-Kar. That is East Indian. It is also done in Bali, in other South Sea islands. But it is only the suggestion. It is not to be done just like Shan-Kar—of course it couldn't be, only by the native. No, I do not have the boys do it. Everybody would laugh. It would be comedy, they would make it so stupid. I do not want it to be comedy." The new steps—dip, slide and glide—looked easy. The Beguine will probably become a popular ballroom dance.

* * *

The dances in "Jubilee" are all created and arranged by Albertina Rasch, who now shares her time with Hollywood and New York. They are bright and varied versions of stage dancing, with a touch of everything—ballet, tap, ballroom, Oriental and modified modern. "Yes, I like the modern line, but in feeling it is too depressing. So morbid. Humor, you say? I do not think so."

"The Beach" is a palimpsest of modern movement on a page of Ballet Russe. There is the circling of the torso, the run, the leap, the fall, the strong athletic (not acrobatic) feeling of modernism, and the costume, the décor, and some of the steps of the ballet.

"Once more now. I want a straight line, straight from the hips." The voice marched to the stage and summoned the repetition of a phrase. "All r-r-ight. We will go on to the Park scene."

The dances in "Jubilee" are not the set pieces of the old-fashioned musical show. They are freer in movement, more richly varied in pattern, each couple doing something a little different from the others.

"What a Nice Municipal Park" is lilting and gay. The boys and girls in raggle-taggle-gypsy fashion frolic across the stage in the highest of spirits. What caused necks to crane on the opening night was Jack Whitney's spectacular succession of high jumps, a brief, running solo supported by the antic gaiety of the chorus. "Yes, I discovered him in the chorus. His work stood out. So I used him this way."

"I am glad you like the dancing." Mme. Rasch looked pleased as a girl. Her face is young. In the flickering light of the orchestra pit there was the sheen of egg-plant on her sleek black hair. "I have just tried to make it go with the feeling of the book and of the music, to get a sort of Gilbert and Sullivan style in the dancing when it exists in the song or the accompaniment, something a little weird and strange and South Sea Island in the Beguine. There is a little of everything. You will even notice a touch of Harlem in the ballroom dancing in the first-act finale.

"When I tell a dancer to feel it from the heart, not just in the feet, I get better results."

By Richard Tucker

Dancers in the Municipal Park Scene of "Jubilee"

Reinhardt's 'Dream' Film

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

A MORE pliant medium than the stage is the motion-picture screen. Because of the technical elasticity of the film, less pliancy is required of the players, so that a person without the stage training that would be needed to make a success in the theater can achieve a career on the screen. The differences between stage and screen are brought out sharply in the film version of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which by every test proper to the cinema as it is now organized must be set down as memorable.

It is futile to apply stage points of view to the established Hollywood picture tradition. "A Midsummer Night's Dream," as realized by Warner Brothers, with its own contract players in the chief roles, must be accepted on that basis or we shall never get anywhere in attempting to discuss it. It is not to be supposed that the producers were unaware that several important parts are miscast. Rather is it to be assumed that the best Warner Brothers' players available were cast as well as could be.

* * *

Again, Max Reinhardt's Teutonic background must be accepted as a flavor in any of his interpretations. It was not reasonably to be expected that Shakespeare the Elizabethan Englishman would be sifted through Reinhardt's experience and imagination without taking on a slant characteristic of the baroque style in which he staged two previous productions of this fantasy in the United States.

Having cleared the ground of reservations that cannot in fairness be brought against this enterprise, it is pleasant to acclaim this film one of the finest things ever to come out of Hollywood. Finest, that is, when it exploits the screen as a medium distinct from the stage. For it cannot be forgotten that the motion picture never presents an actuality—always it is concerned with a photograph of an actuality or of something that has been evolved visually by means of technical resources peculiar to the film.

Puck in the film version takes on a new emphasis as the manipulator of the plot, for he can be used in endless variations of mischief-making that come into the long elaborate episodes of pictorial motion that space widely in the picture the spoken scenes. In these talkless scenes there are processionals, dances of the fairies, extended chase incidents, interludes with a gnomes' orchestra and other material that is only faintly implied in Shakespeare's comedy, and that are Reinhardt's contribution to a spectacular treatment of it. These added elements are simply characteristic extensions of the ingenious embroidery he introduced into the action when he staged this comedy as a spectacle in New York and Hollywood. It is this same embroidery that fits well into the transcription of the play into a different medium. And this is merely one of several ways this comedy could be filmed.

* * *

There is no need to pause over the inability of the production as a whole to project satisfyingly the poetry of the spoken word. That shortcoming is implied in the casting of the picture. Joe E. Brown emerges as an accomplished clown in his performance as Flute. He has managed to evade the tendency toward overemphasis that runs through most of the cast, leaving the spectators with too little to do in the way of response. Those who do not agree with this objection will accept as best of all Mickey Rooney's imp of a Puck. But there can be no two opinions about the fact that Mickey has been ill served at his noisiest moments by the sound-recording apparatus, or the sound-projection apparatus, for at times his voice is raucous and blasts.

Accepting the film under the conditions that governed its making, this reporter enjoyed nearly every minute of this beautiful production, though he must note that there were occasional quarter-minutes that were keenly disappointing, as when Dick Powell dropped into the smart crooning manner which is appropriate enough in a modern night club film scene. His closeups as Lysander with the Hermia of Olivia de Havilland are embarrassing examples of the routine studio clinch.

* * *

The interlude of the comic play staged by the artisans never fails to arouse laughter in any audience. It does not fall in the film, though it is overwrought in its clowning. Mendelssohn's music, ingeniously arranged by Erich Wolfgang Korngold, and given acceptable orchestral interpretation, adds a continual charm to the magnificent photography. The woodland glades for the most part are exquisite evocations in Corot-like atmospheres, with deer wandering at their ease and the fairies evolving out of mists or running along moonbeam paths. The picture is a triumph for the technicians from beginning to end. This is significant, for it is their talent and knowledge that made it possible for Max Reinhardt to express himself in a medium new to him in his process of supervising the making of this film. Warner Brothers have made a real contribution to the development of the motion picture in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," for it opens wider than before the vistas of accomplishment that remain to be explored in the ubiquitous art of the film.

Hollywood Theater — Warner Brothers present Max Reinhardt's film production of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," beginning Oct. 9, 1935. The players, other than those mentioned, include James Cagney, Ian Hunter, Grant Mitchell, Ross Alexander, Jean Muir, Victor Jory, Anita Louise, Verree Teasdale, Frank McHugh.

The Monte Carlo Ballet

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

WITH all due ceremony, the Metropolitan Opera House began its season on the evening of Oct. 9, as a purveyor, however, not of opera, but of its kindred art, ballet. The occasion was the opening of a series of performances by Col. W. de Basil's Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo planned to last 12 days.

This distinguished organization had not appeared previously at the Metropolitan and as things turned out the big house was favorable as regards size of stage to the effect of the more lavish of the spectacles and as regards orchestra pit to the accommodation of an orchestra of suitable size and quality. An audience of the kind that first-class ballet attracts in this town was enthusiastically demonstrative as few opera audiences ever are.

As the special feature of the initial program the management put forward "Schéhérazade," which the Monte Carlo troupe had not offered here before. It was the second item of a triple bill introduced by Manuel de Falla's "Three-Cornered Hat" and ending with "Aurora's Wedding" (the last act of Tchaikovsky's long ballet, "The Sleeping Beauty").

* * *

It is hardly necessary to say that "Schéhérazade" gave the expected pleasure. The splendors of Rimsky-Korsakoff's score (which certainly fits the Fokine scenario and choreography as convincingly as it does its composer's own program!), the richness of the original Bakst settings and costumes, and the excellences of the miming and dancing wove the inevitable spell. This entertainment remains the unsurpassed evocation of the East of "The Arabian Nights."

The present impersonator of the Sultana Zobeide is Lubov Tchernicheva, who brings to the part the schooling and tradition of the old Diaghileff company, of which she was a member. The favorite slave, too, is admirably done by Yurek Shabelevsky. Breathtaking is his frenzied leap down the stairs. Serge Grigorieff makes an imposing figure as the Sultan Schariar.

* * *

"The Three-Cornered Hat" had already disclosed itself as one of the most delightful items of the Monte Carlo repertory, but never before had it been quite so expertly given. The excellent orchestra (here Antal Dorati conducted as Efrem Kurtz did for the other two ballets) could do justice to de Falla's relishing score, and the dancers brought out the humors of the action with a special sharpness and thrust.

Léonide Massine is really unique in his embodiment of the Miller. Yet it can hardly be said that he outshines Tamara Toumanova as the Miller's Wife or David Lichine as the Corregidor. Another feature of this production is Picaaso's set—a remarkable achievement in its gray simplicity and spaciousness.

As a personal confession, however, this writer enjoyed most of all "Aurora's Wedding." Here was sheer classical ballet, a series of fascinating dances set off against Bakst's nobly architectural setting of a vast Renaissance palace and adorned with Benois's exquisite costumes.

"Aurora's Wedding," of course, dates from the pre-Diaghileff days, when Marius Petipa ruled the Russian Imperial Ballet at St. Petersburg. To be exact, it was brought out on Jan. 1, 1890. When Diaghileff revived "The Sleeping Beauty" in his sumptuous fashion some 14 years ago, its lengths were found to be less than heavenly, so it was reduced to the final episode—the wedding of the Princess and her Prince Charming.

Tamara Karsavina in "Theater Street" speaks of "the divertissements from 'The Sleeping Beauty' called 'Aurora's Wedding'" as a perfect example of Petipa's art, adding that the "Blue Bird Dance" is still "the severest test for the young dancer, a touchstone of dance technique."

This "Blue Bird Dance" was one of the most applauded of the series of 12 numbers that make up "Aurora's Wedding" and in it David Lichine and Tatiana Riabouchinska certainly revealed extraordinary virtuosity.

Other numbers that invite special mention were Irina Baronova's variation in the "Dance of the Seven Ladies of Honor and Their Partners"; the droll acroobatics of Messrs. Shabelevsky, Ladré and Matouchevsky in "The Three Ivans," and the brilliant pas de deux of Prince and Princess in which Miss Baronova and Roman Jasinsky excelled.

Jascha Heifetz, inconsiderately so far as reviewers are concerned, gave his first local recital of the season the same evening in Carnegie Hall, and by credible report he played at the top of his form in a program that included works by Mozart, Beethoven, Bach, Wieniawski, Szymanowski, Castelnuovo-Tedesco and Sarasate. In the summer, it will be remembered, Mr. Heifetz drew some 33,000 listeners to the Lewisohn Stadium in two successive evenings. Carnegie Hall has not a Stadial capacity, but it was filled for this recital.

The following evening the hall was the scene of Otto Klemperer's secon program for this autumn with the Philharmonic-Symphony—a curiously assembled program that opened with Cherubini's "Anacreon" Overture, which has been so dear to the hearts of Messers. Mengelberg and Toscanini; continued with the rather neglected Fifth Symphony of Sibelius and for its second half offered Siedfried's Death and the Funeral Music from "Götterdämmerung" and Elgar's "Enigma" Variations.

Mr. Klemperer surpassed in his deft treatment of the Cherubini overture, and naturally it was interesting to hear the Sibelius symphony. But for concert uses the Wagner excerpt has come almost to seem the personal property of Mr. Toscanini, who also has had a similar effect on Elgar's variations. Meanwhile there is plenty of neglected matter calling for the attention of Mr. Klemperer's indisputable talent.

The Art of Charles H. Woodbury

By Dorothy Adlow

Andover, Mass.

THE Addison Gallery of American Art continues its policy of presenting solo exhibitions of New England artists of note. Currently there is to be seen a retrospective exhibition of works by Charles H. Woodbury. It consists of oil paintings, aquarelles, etchings, pencil drawings, covering nearly half a century.

Charles H. Woodbury is known as artist and teacher. He has been the recipient of many awards, a number of museums possess his pictures and he is the founder and director of the Woodbury School in Boston. Besides, he is an associate professor at the School of the Chicago Art Institute.

A retrospective display demands a special application of interest on the part of the onlooker, for it is a summarization of an artist's work. The exhibition though selective in one sense, must include works of every stage. It must reveal how the passing years influenced the outlook of the artist, ripened his gifts. It must disclose the intervals in which there was a lull in his development. Examined generally, a retrospective display throws light on an artist's biography, and even indicates how circumstance, success or failure, study, observation, have marked the paths of his development. In these decades, retrospective shows are notable for their extraordinary range, for changes in style and temper, for shifts to new tendencies, for complete somersaults in artistic conviction. Some displays we have seen have been a virtual catalogue of all modern movements in art. If we were to trace biographical trends from the exhibition, we should deduce that these artists had made many quick changes and assumed numerous disguises.

Charles H. Woodbury's retrospective is a marked exception. Mr. Woodbury discovered his particular bent in his early years, and he has proceeded to paint similar subjects, similar moods, over the years. It may be that his painting methods have become more definite, more personal, that his convictions have strengthened, but all in all, he has maintained one line of development. Some of these pictures go back to the 1880's. During the middle nineties Mr. Woodbury was finding his peculiar idiom. He favored methods which were being popularized by the Impressionists. He painted with large, broad stroke, attempting to gain swift, lively effect. He succeeded especially in several Dutch studies, done in 1895, in which he displays a briskness and animation not often recaptured in later years.

His love for the sea was manifested early, and we find that he continues for decades to portray marines with undiminished interest. Mr. Woodbury's aptitude in depicting the ever-changing, ever-moving surf, in conveying storm and fog, is something to marvel at. It is a New England gift, developed by painters who have lived on the seacoast and felt and studied all the moods of the waters, have watched the surf break against the rock and painted authentically textures of foam and spray. Mr. Woodbury lacks that hard literalness which is so common among our marine painters; his seas swell and recede, they emerge and disappear. He captures the fugitive character with remarkable conviction.

A tendency in many of his pictures which endears him to some, and invites criticism from others, is the frequent emphasis upon a sentimental theme, a softening of effect, a sweetening of color scheme. It is not that the artist lacks the ability to portray ruggedness, for his storms are the most authentic we have seen; we feel them lashing the coast, we even smell the brine. The sentimental tendency is more apparent in the water colors.

The etchings also capture the movement of the water, the ever-changing effect.

In color Mr. Woolbury has shown various tastes, from monochromatic schemes to brilliant ones. He tends towards the academic palette and does not employ sophisticated methods. Had Mr. Woodbury acknowledged new theories of color, there is no doubt his pictures would have taken on dimension. With his ability to paint movement and fugitive effect, the added benefit of transitory color as practiced by certain Impressionists would have enriched his pictures enormously. Color adds only in a decorative way to the attractiveness of these pictures. It could be used to gain amplitude.

A New Abbey Playwright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

FRED HIGGINS, prominent young Irish poet, recently made a director of the Abbey Theater, is primarily responsible for its new policy. He had never appeared as a dramatist and, in view of his ideas of the theater, considerable interest was aroused when the Abbey announced the production of his first play, "A Deuce o'Jacks." The theater was filled to capacity at the opening performance.

There is little plot in Mr. Higgins's work, which is in one act and centers round Michael Moran, a character who under the name of Zozimus flourished in Dublin a century ago as a maker of doggerel rhyme. He lived, more or less in poverty, in the slums. In those days the slumdwellers had a vernacular of their own, and Zozimus made use of it to such good purpose that Dublin speech today is frequently interspersed with phrases traceable to the verses of Zozimus.

Conceived by a poet and set down in writing, "A Deuce o'Jacks" is material for the producer, and, in that capacity Michael J. Dolan, the Abbey's veteran actor, served his author well and staged his work so that we looked at a series of pictures—a kaleidoscope of masterpieces.

The vernacular dialogue, spoken with too great rapidity to be understood in full, was just sufficiently clear to convey what was happening and had happened. Delivered more slowly, this dialogue would have defeated the purpose of the author by taking our attention off the action and movements. In the effort to understand the speech, we should have missed the marvelous pictures.

Against the dark background stood out every figure in quickly vanishing colors. They were there, they were gone. And with every change a new picture formed itself. It was as if we were in a picture gallery. At first, we saw nothing but paint daubed on. Presently, we got the right perspective and these daubs resolved themselves into details, put in with bold strokes, and the picture revealed itself. Mr. Higgins and Mr. Dolan have given us a gallery of such pictures. Between them, they have given us high art in the theater. The cast—about 20 in all—worked well together. They were the characters they were supposed to be and they made this novel work live.

Mr. Higgins's work—it cannot be called a play—was preceded by T. C. Murray's "Maurice Harte," a play which, though more than 20 years old, is still fresh, and a delight to see in performance.

The Abbey Theater—A Deuce o'Jacks, by Fred Higgins. Produced by Michael J. Dolan, Sept. 16, 1935.

'Peer Gynt'—New Version

By Harold Hobson

London

THE Old Vic production of Ibsen's "Peer Gynt" puts on the play an interpretation that certainly would not have been acceptable to Mr. Bernard Shaw, Ibsen's first popular disciple in Great Britain. The theme of Mr. Ellis Roberts's translation—which is used instead of the more familiar Archer version—is similar to that of Goethe's "Faust," for it dwells upon the possibility of Peer's redemption through the love of Solveig. This perhaps seems a remarkably romantic conception for what is in many respects a singularly antiromantic play.

Mr. Roberts has naturally chosen, in the necessarily cut performance which the Old Vic offers, to concentrate upon those aspects and scenes of the play that support his thesis. Thus a great deal is made of the first meeting of Peer with Solveig at the wedding feast, and the episode of the Dovre King's daughter is accorded considerable prominence. Dramatically, this is certainly justified, for the scenes in the kingdom of the trolls are among the most impressive in the drama, and their strange, subearthly horror is very effectively communicated. Peer's betrayal of his affection for Solveig is made a keynote and so a dominant cause of his own downfall. Also stressing the redeeming power of love—though in a different connection—is the scene of the passing of Peer's mother, and on this, too, much emphasis is laid.

It is possible for Mr. Roberts's interpretation of Ibsen's meaning to be disputed, for the Button Molder who is surely the raisonneur of the piece—dwells not at all upon Peer's behavior to Solveig as the cause of his final undoing. It is difficult to see why the Button Molder should not be taken at his word when he says that Peer's sin is precisely that he has never sinned at all, that he has been a sham from the beginning, a poseur without the courage to do anything positive or genuine, either good or evil.

This interpretation is supported even by those scenes which Mr. Roberts has emphasized as especially backing up his own viewpoint. The Anitra episode is desperately wearying, but what emerges from it is not Peer's forgetfulness of Solveig, but the fact that, even when apparently in the grip of a feeling which, though not very ennobling, does at least appear to be genuine, he is still only playing a part, pretending to be something he is not.

The Old Vic performance on the whole is very competent. Out of the long cast a few players stand out. Mr. Alec Clunes's Aslak the Smith immediately engages the attention, and Mr. Cecil Trouncer gives an admirable touch of irony to Ibsen's somewhat fantastic notion of an English trader. Mr. Kenneth Kent, too, is notable as the Dovre King, and Miss Florence Kahn as Peer's mother, though perhaps overtremulous in the manner of an older day, achieves great pathos in her final scene, while Mr. Ion Swinley's Button Molder is beautifully spoken. This is perhaps the only character in the play who really sets the bells of Elf-land ringing.

But the main burden of the fray falls on the shoulders of Mr. William Devlin, the young O. U. D. S. actor who presents Peer Gynt. In Mr. Devlin the London stage appears to have gained a recruit of much promise, for as Peer he maintains the good opinions which he won when he crowded the Westminster last year with his performance of King Lear. He somewhat lacks humor, but he has the intelligence and stamina to carry through a long and exacting part with a resonance of voice that never fails, and considerable flexibility of intonation.

The Old Vic—Peer Gynt. New translation by R. Ellis Roberts. Directed by Henry Cass. Augmented orchestra under Herbert Menges. Presented Sept. 23, 1935.

Cézanne's Search

Paul Cézanne, by Gerstle Mack. New York: Knopf. $5.

FOR the layman, Cézanne is still largely an enigma. His champions speak of him in terms of the superlative, but are not quite able to communicate to inquirers not numbered among the elect ideas that can be shared as part of a common experience. It is possible to feel the artistic individuality of impulse that lies behind his pictures and still be conscious of his crudeness as a craftsman. While it is rather the fashion among those who declare they have a full understanding of Cézanne to minimize the element of technique, the man in the street ever has a notion that a thing ought to be recognizably well done.

We are not arguing for a Philistine viewpoint but simply stating the fact that the searcher for the Cézanne secret must go considerably more than the halfway point that may reasonably be expected by an artist to find a common meeting ground. One thing must be taken into consideration—there is every evidence that Cézanne was sincere. His refusal to undertake best sellers offers proof of that. He was ever obsessed by the problem of organizing his design in space and finding a tonal unification of his compositions. He was concerned with the relations of the parts to one another and to the whole of his designs. In the course of his organization of the parts he did not hesitate to indulge in distortions to obtain relation that were right within their own sphere of design, however strange they appeared when compared to similar form relations in general experience.

* * *

It is the element of style, then, that offers a clue to Cézanne's contribution to modern art. He used color as an integral part of form and his designs have a curious beauty as wholes even when the parts, viewed separately, may be regarded by the casual observer as ugly. That effect arose from his consideration of every part of a composition from the viewpoint of its service to the whole.

Some of the awkwardness of a Cézanne picture may be attributed to his lack of facility. A portrait that many a painter could do with a dozen sittings might require with him scores of sessions. Whatever the general opinion of his success or lack of it, he was never self-satisfied about his work. Long after many an artist would have ceased to struggle with the problem of expression in relation to a composition he would keep on until he could do no more. He sighed: "I have not realized." The measure of his success is not in the just statement that his work lacked finish, but rather that he never ceased to pursue his individual vision.

Gerstle Mack offers no rounded explanation of Cézanne in this biography. Rather is the object to provide students with biographical material that will lead them to a better understanding of the artist's work in relation to their own experience. The book includes about 100 unpublished letters from Cézanne to various correspondents covering almost the whole of his adult life. Among these letters is a considerable correspondence with Zola, who was the artist's youthful friend. Throughout his discussions of his painter's problems there runs intimation of his unceasing struggle to express on canvas his "sensations in the presence of nature."

In his letters we find such remarks as this: "I am constantly trying to find my direction in painting. Nature presents the most prodigious difficulties to me, but I am not getting along too badly." He set himself the task of finding a means of putting down the modulation of tone that he saw in receding surfaces. In his search for this means of indicating form he resolved the component elements of his compositions into geometrical elements and explored the possibilities of a plastic use of color. Often the sharply turned planes incidental to the structure of his designs remain in the completed pictures, a disturbing element for those who are used to more notice of "finish" in painting.

* * *

Many of Cézanne's paintings, admittedly, were never completed. Frequently he tossed away a canvas when it had served his purpose as an experiment. It is to be doubted that he would be pleased to know how many of these experiments have been bought and sold without relation to their reason for being, in that they were sometimes not regarded by him as works of art at all.

Mr. Mack goes with an informing fullness into Cézanne's methods and ideas during his mature period, an account that needs to be read as a whole if anything like a grasp of the artist's objective is to be gained. His aim was to develop his art in contact with nature, as little hampered as possible by the traditional things to be learned in museums. He did not disdain what to him was alive in tradition, but ever he sought to be free from ideas that were consistent with other styles of painting rather than his own. He became so uncertain about his ability to communicate to others the ideas that were vital to him that at one time he said, "I have come to the conclusion that one can be of no use to another person."

History has proved otherwise, for many painters today declare that their work is the richer because of what they have learned of Cézanne. Though they are able only with difficulty to convey to others some light upon Cézanne's aims, there is an evident gain in intangibles that they have been able to use. E. C. S.

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Liberals Swept Into Power At Canadian Polls

(Continued from Page 1)

have them do unto us that men and nations can serve their own interests and the common good."

Unlike the United States, where in a broad sense parties have followed precedent, Canadian partisanship has allowed a revolution in policies so complete that in the present election party names seem misnomers.

Thus, while in the United States Republican conservatism and Democratic liberalism still distinguish the parties, in the Dominion today Mr. Bennett's party, the Conservative, actually reveals the more Liberal tendencies; the Liberal Party, headed by Mr. King, makes its strongest appeal to Conservative voters; the new vehicle of H. H. Stevens, Reconstruction Party, is radical in policy; the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, socialistic; Social Credit, idealistic.

Return to Conservatism

Therefore the victory of the Liberal Party is a victory not of liberalism, but of conservatism, some of its strongest support coming from strongly reactionary French-Canadian ridings which eyed askance Mr. Bennett's high tariff walls and turned to the party which promised a return to old conservative trade policies, de-regimentation of industry, liberation of trade.

In effect the return to Liberal government is analogous, although in a lesser degree, to what in the United States would be a revolt to Republicanism following the regime of the New Deal. This parallel extends even to the Premier. Few governments in Canada have trimmed their sails more skillfully to meet the contrary winds than has the Bennett party.

Thus, perhaps because of the exigencies of the period which demanded quick, determined action, Mr. Bennett may have been forced into a strongly dominant role. However, the rallying cry of the Liberals, "Down with dictatorship," found an echo in enough of Mr. Bennett's acts to carry conviction.

Economic Experiments

A mild parallel may be followed by tracing the Roosevelt and Bennett regimes, especially in the manner in which party policies were promulgated.

While far less sweeping in effect than those of the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Bennett brought forth enough advanced social and economic experiments during his five years in office to earn for his policies the new-deal designation.

Similarly many of these policies seemed to emanate from the leader rather than from the party and, as in the case of the Roosevelt program, not all of them have proved popular. The Canadian Parliament, with a docility equal to the United States Congress, adopted his proposals.

Thus it transpires that, even as the next election in the United States seems to be a test not of Democracy but of Mr. Roosevelt's social security program, just so Canada's election results represent the sentiments of voters toward the Prime Minister's policies, and toward democratic government, rather than toward the old party of Sir John A. MacDonald.

Contrast of Origin

While perhaps there was little conscious distinction on the part of voters, between party policies which stood for representative government and those which were presented in a more autocratic manner, the fact remains that of the five major parties only the Liberals offered a program evolved by the people themselves.

The Liberal Party's position on immediate national problems was worked out by conventions of provincial representatives and set forth by Mr. King in the House of Commons in February, 1933.

Mr. Bennett's stand on national affairs was largely an expression of his own views enunciated by radio in January, 1935.

Mr. Stevens, after bolting the Conservative ranks, following a rift with the Prime Minister, organized his own Reconstruction Party, and, with the aid of advisers but without party caucus, issued a manifesto which outdistanced Mr. Bennett's New Deal by swinging to the Left after the vote of the malcontents of the old-line parties, a vote he failed to get.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation allowed its leader, J. S. Woodworth, to seek the advice of a few socialistic college professors, and elucidate his own platform. William Aberhart, the Social Credit leader, found himself thrust into politics on a share-the-wealth platform, already well publicized.

Tariff the Main Issue

The most generally discussed issue of the campaign, was Mr. Bennett's high tariff policies, and it is to be assumed that the victory for liberalism is a verdict for Mr. King's advocacy of trade treaties based on a more reciprocal standard.

It may therefore be expected that should the pending trade negotiations with the United States be postponed until Mr. King assumes the reins of Government, an arrangement based on the need in the states for Canadian foodstuffs and the market in Canada for American manufactured goods may be consummated to mutual advantage. A general downward revision of all tariffs, including those against British goods is on the program.

While the Social Credit victories represent but a small bloc in the House, advocates of that theory are firm in the belief that it will continue to spread into a formidable organization to be reckoned with in future elections.

Effect on Parties

It is freely predicted that as a result of the election more than one of the contesting parties will soon fade out of the Canadian political picture. Whether Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction Party, with its one seat, will survive in the parliamentary realignments is problematical; the success of Social Credit in former strongholds of the C. C. F. would indicate that the socialistic group has a precarious future and almost certain extinction should Social Credit continue to sweep through other provinces as it has through Alberta.

As for Mr. King's party, much depends. Some Social Creditors were frankly hoping that he would win the majority of seats, their hopes being based on the assumption that a laissez-faire policy would see the exit of liberalism from politics and the introduction of Mr. Aberhart to the Prime Minister's chair in the general election perhaps five years hence.

The sentiment seems to be that the Liberty Party is being given its last trial. It is asserted that while its attitude is mild nevertheless it will be expected to pursue a course that will lift Canada out of the depression. If it fails in this the same fate awaits it that came upon the Conservatives yesterday.

Strength of Parties In Canadian Polls

INCOMPLETE returns from the Canadian elections to the House of Commons yesterday give the following party seats in the new Parliament:

Liberals	166
Conservatives	41
Social Crediters	17
Co-operative Commonwealth Federation	7
Liberal Progressives	2
Reconstructionists	1
Independent Conservative	2
Independent Liberals	4
United Farmer-Laborites	1

In the retiring House the Conservatives held 113 seats.

A total of 892 candidates filed their names for the elections, the greatest in the Dominion's history.

Decisive Victory Gives Liberals Strong Power In Canadian Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 15—Yesterday the Canadian people spoke so decisively in favor of W. L. Mackenzie King and the Liberal Party as opposed to the present conservative government and other political groups as to leave not the slightest room for doubt or argument.

Even the most biased Liberals are a little dazed at the completeness of their victory, having previously admitted concern over what the "reform" elements might do in the way of complicating their chances for a strong working majority over all other parties combined. As it is the latter can have no effect in the next Parliament on the instituting of liberal policies.

Premier R. B. Bennett's vigorous efforts toward the close of his regime to overcome the handicap of the five years of depression proved futile. Soon after the first returns began trickling in from the Maritime provinces it became only too evident that the story of crushing Conservative defeats in the provincial elections was going to be repeated in the case of the Dominion.

Older Ways Preferred

The fact that the new Reconstruction Party, from which so much had been expected, was also tottering, only made the results appear more inevitable, as showing that the people as a whole had little sympathy for new deals, new methods, new policies, no matter how temptingly they were set forth.

In short, Canadians were once again seizing the opportunity to register their aversion to experimenting with short cuts to prosperity, no matter how strewn with obstacles are the old familiar highways.

The defeated parties can at least console themselves with the fact that their respective leaders were returned, even though they have few or, as in the case of H. H. Stevens (Reconstruction), no followers to lead. Social Credit alone can congratulate itself in electing a majority of its Alberta candidates. The co-operative commonwealth federation, on the other hand, lost nearly all the seats it previously held in the federal house when the United Farmers of Alberta were overwhelmed by the social creditors.

Two Ministers Returned

While most of Mr. Bennett's ministers were defeated there was some consolation in the return of his veteran Secretary of State, C. H. Cahan, and Earl W. Lawson, Minister of National Revenue and organizer of the Conservative Party.

There is general satisfaction over the return of the lone woman member of the Commons, Miss Agnes Macphail, United Farmers of Ontario, but regret that Heni Bourassa, independent from Labelle, Quebec, will no longer charm and arouse the members with his fiery oratory.

In a statement as brief as it was gracious, Premier Bennett wished the Liberals well in their great task and hoped that Mr. King may derive as much satisfaction from serving the country as he had done.

Results in Provinces

OTTAWA, Oct. 15 (AP)—On the basis of early returns of yesterday's election the Conservatives held five of New Brunswick's 10 seats, while the Liberals won all of the 12 seats in Nova Scotia and the four seats of Prince Edward Island.

The first returns showed 23 Liberals elected in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario to none for the other parties.

The Alberta electorate chose 11 members of the Social Credit Party.

Lumber Production Continues to Drop

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Continued decline in lumber production orders and shipments for the week ended October 5, as compared with the previous three weeks, was reported today by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

Production exceeded new business and shipments, the report said, being nine per cent above the former and five per cent greater than the latter. Despite decreases, production was well above the August average while shipments and orders were about up to that level the report showed.

During the week, 560 mills reported production at 229,856,000 feet, shipments 219,117,000 feet and orders 210,386,000 feet. Revised figures from 594 mills for the previous week showed production of 243,322,000 feet, shipments 223,092,000 feet and orders 220,064,000 feet.

Social Credit—What It Is and Isn't

Dean of Canterbury Expounds It as Engineered Capitalism

By **Saville R. Davis**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The news of the Dean of Canterbury's visit to Boston, today, was not to be found in what the Dean said. It was found in the trail of bewilderment which he, and the first publicized visit of Social Credit, left behind. Social Credit is known among economists and those who delve into finance, as an obstinate and a defiant subject. For the timid inquirer it is apt to prove an economic Waterloo, as Boston discovered today.

Nevertheless, Social Credit presents itself on careful scrutiny, as one of the chief contenders for the role of rescuer to capitalism, in its present sorely tried state. Social Credit is a sober, well-reasoned system for applying the principles of engineering to credit. It is engineered capitalism.

What It Is

An explanation is here attempted:

Social Credit aims to provide enough purchasing power so that people can buy as much, and as fast, as the factories can produce. It aims to measure the difference between the present "pitifully inadequate" supply of purchasing power and the amount needed to buy all the goods that people need and can absorb. This difference will be supplied to the people in money and credit.

(Socialism has the same objective. But pure Socialism abolishes money and makes a gift of the goods to the people, where Social Credit creates more money and makes a gift of purchasing power to the people—to buy whatever they see fit.)

Fresh purchasing power is pumped out in two ways. First, the Government acts to reduce prices drastically. (A reduced price is just as useful as more dollars in the pocket in enabling one to buy more.) The Government guarantees to pay a part of any given price, the proportion varying from time to time by decree.

Buying an Automobile

Suppose you buy a $500 automobile. You pay the dealer, say, $400. The Government pays him the rest.

The second method of creating more purchasing power is a direct handout of money. Every adult citizen, male or female, working or unemployed, receives a monthly check in the mail from the Government. This is an outright gift. He is free to spend it as he chooses, and no strings attached. This payment is called a national dividend. The Province of Alberta, flirting with Social Credit in modified form, has set this dividend at $25 per person each month.

Now! where does the money come from? On this question, the critics of Social Credit pounce like the Walrus and the Carpenter on the oysters. Social Credit presents this answer:

Experts Measure Capacity

Experts are to measure the productive capacity of the country—how much the factories, etc., can produce when co-ordinated and running at full steam. They then calculate how much more purchasing power the country needs, so as to buy all those goods and services.

Then enough new purchasing power is literally created by the Government in the form of credit, and is pumped out (by lowered prices and dividend checks), to supply the difference. No more; no less. Presto! The standard of living rises like an elevator.

Ask a Social Creditor how this measurement of the total country's productive wealth is to be made, and he will dismiss that as "easy." Already such estimates have been prepared in the various major industries. "It is just a matter of engineering," he says, "and easily done."

Cannot Be Called Inflation

Such a system cannot be called inflation. No more money or credit is created than is actually justified by the measured services and goods on the shelves which are begging to be bought. This brings one to the important question of how to keep purchasing power from exploding too far.

Should too much purchasing power sluice forth, then the prices are raised. The dividends are cut down.

If necessary, surplus purchasing power can even be drained off. In the place of paying the automobile dealer $100, the Government would make you pay the full $500 of the list price, and would even charge the dealer a sales tax. In other words, the experts could throw the whole machinery for creating purchasing power into reverse, when the need arose. That need would arise when there were more credit and money than are needed to move existing goods off the shelves.

Where Banks Come In

One more point of exposition. What of the banks?

The banks continue as usual—except for their existing share of control over money policy, which the Government takes over. The banks accept deposits and advance loans as at present—subject to more Treasury supervision. That is all.

Stripped of its phraseology and lengthy economic philosophy, then, here is Social Credit. From this point on, appraisal advances on tiptoe. Criticism of Social Credit is compelled to follow the intricacies of that Gordeon knot, the business cycle, for therein is the nub of contrary opinion.

Economists who dismiss Social Credit as inadequate, make this point: that no means is provided therein for managing the great yeasty mass of credit that is to be suddenly raised up.

Credit Booms Fall

Credit booms, they say, have been badly enough managed, without suddenly mushrooming credit to unheard-of proportions. Credit booms are composed of a myriad of maladjustments and miscalculations. Three men come into a town and start building hotels. Not until several years later, when the buildings are erected, staffed and have been in operation for some time, do they make the tragic discovery that there is business enough only for one hotel in that town. There is nothing in Social Credit to tell these men in advance that two of them had better quit.

On the contrary. Business men who are eager to profit from the great increase of purchasing power under Social Credit, would be thus tempted to build, build, build.

Up Blind Alley

This expansion is all blind—without plan. They might, for example, build 50 per cent too many steel factories, 30 per cent too many electric refrigerator plants, 200 per cent too many television plants—too many relative even to the new supplies of buying power. The essence, the present weakness, of capitalism is that anyone may build as much of productive machinery as he pleases.

No matter how much new purchasing power is created, the explosive tendency of capitalism will tend to outbuild it. Social Credit offers no impediment.

Moreover, some industries will be more overbuilt than others. The only remedy that Social Credit has yet offered, the tapping of surplus purchasing power from the country, would affect the overbuilt industries equally with the underbuilt—and hence is no remedy. A thousand specific maladjustments, some positive, some negative, cannot at once be cured by a single, overall measure, the economists say.

Would Engineer Credit

In other words, Social Credit would engineer credit—a generalized, overall factor—without engineering that which credit rests upon and serves, namely the myriad specific productions and flows of goods and services in the various lines of industry, etc.

So the critics say.

It would be like moving a marionette up and down without separately manipulating the strings for legs, arms and so on.

Alberta has voted in a government on a so-called Social Credit platform. But, as the Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor recently pointed out, the Alberta scheme is not regarded by many as orthodox Social Credit. It is in some ways nearer to the Townsend plan. The idea of the national dividend has been taken over, without many of the supporting members of the Social Credit structure.

Not Applied in Full

Alberta could not apply Social Credit in full, as designed by Major Douglas. Alberta controls neither its currency nor its banks—both of these being under the control of the Dominion, not of a single province. Moreover, Alberta has limited industrial resources being a relatively small territory.

It is obvious from the above exposition of the plan that to apply it successfully a nation must have a fairly well rounded economy and complete control of banks, currency and credit.

The Alberta experiment in the name of Social Credit has led to a widespread wish that the system might be tried out under its rightful conditions, and not made to stand or fall on the basis of a dissimilar Albertan experiment.

Not Keen on Bank System

The meetings of Douglasites, as a general rule, are a hazard for the gentle inquirer. They usually follow the custom of Major Douglas and devote much of their time to denouncing the existing banking system.

The actual Social Credit remedy, its details, its problems, are often passed by lightly, as being too complex. Major Douglas himself, in his one New York speech, sent some of his listeners away disappointed after an evening of explaining why capitalism is in a shambles, rather than describing his system.

Of Major Douglas's writings, it may be said that they are solid, painstaking and require sustained intellectual effort. They are for the scholar. The amateur finds them more nearly like the writings of Kant, the German philosopher. "If you would understand Kant," said one of his disciples, "never read Kant!"

Easy Enough to Get Facts

A growing supply of popular pamphlets, however, is available from any of the Social Credit discussion groups. There one may skip the lengthy preliminaries and examine the actual methods of engineering capitalism in further detail than they have been outlined here.

Of able, penerating criticism directed against Social Credit, there is little in the public print. Social Credit has too frequently been dismissed as inadequate by the economists, and waved aside as a crank doctrine by those who briefly contact it. Its enormous potential popular appeal, however, has scarcely been tested. Should a popularizer take hold of the scheme—the Douglasites have heretofore been engineers, not students of publicity—and dress it up in illuminated raiment, the system might well go further than many "share - the - wealth" plans.

Such popularity would at once draw the open fire of many economists, and then the inquirer would be better able to judge.

Wide World

The Rev. Dr. Hewlett Johnson
Dean of Canterbury, England, Espouser of Social Credit Plan

Babson Links It With Townsend Plan and Douglas Theory

By **Roger W. Babson**

[Statement by noted economist in reply to address by the Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury Cathedral.]

Last night the Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, dean of Canterbury Cathedral, Kent, Eng., gave his first address in this country on Social Credit. It was before a very distinguished audience at the Copley-Plaza and was treated as front-page news in the morning's paper.

For this reason, if for no other, the falsity of his arguments should immediately be spiked. The good dean may be an excellent philanthropist, but he is a poor statistician. Let me also add that I am personally acquainted with Major Douglas and know what has taken place in the Province of Alberta, Can.

Social Credit is nothing more than Townsendism in evening clothes. Both the highbrow formulas of the Social Credit groups and the roar of the Townsend crowds come from the same source: Hunger for something for nothing, deathless hopes that mankind can invent a perpetual motion machine.

Nothing for Nothing

The underlying fallacy of Douglas, Townsend, et al., is that they all put the cart before the horse. They assume that purchasing power is something that can be pulled out of a hat by cheaply printed currency instead of something that must be sweated out of the soil by wisely directed energy.

Genuine purchasing power can never start with gratuities from the Government. Such coinage is counterfeit. It is just the same old scheme of trying to lift ourselves by our bootstraps.

All real purchasing power must start with the spirit of enterprise, the willingness to sacrifice, the intelligence and energy to produce. However mathematical they may look, the Social Credit formulas are upside down. People cannot be paid merely for living; rather, only for earning a living. The Very Reverend Dean knows better than to raise the roof before laying the foundation. The pay envelope must be the last act of the economic drama—not the first.

Call It By Right Name

I frankly recognize that the time may come when it may be wisdom—society's self-insurance—to pay heads of families $25 or some other sum per month. This, however, should honestly be paid as "insurance" instead of allowing people to fool themselves that it is part of a perpetual motion scheme and costs nothing. The good Dean appears to think that a $5 bill can be printed and does not have to be saved. He seems to forget that real wealth comes not from the mint nor even from labor, per se, but only from intelligent sacrifice.

Real wealth can be created only by labor which is applied intelligently. Nothing is gained by raking leaves, shoveling sand from one pile to another, or raising crops for which there is no market. Social Credit is wholly off the track if it contemplates having the Government issue sound money against all production.

Why Paint a Ruin?

Why will these worthy Socialites try to daub orthodox paint on a program that is basically ramshackle? Thus far, the competitive system has proved the only workable way to separate the wheat from the chaff. Where Social Credit is a dangerous doctrine is that it would treat both chaff and wheat just alike. It deludes people into imagining that by some economic tricks we can dodge nature's necessity of threshing and winnowing.

Because I believe in the multiplication table, the law of action and other fundamental laws of life, I distrust the lures of Social Credit. No matter how high-sounding the language in which it is presented, it is practically unworkable.

Social Credit is in the world of economics what perpetual motion is in the world of mechanics. Both are mathematical impossibilities.

Testimony Presented In Veterans Inquiry

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 15 (AP)—An American Legion committee investigating the loss of several hundred veterans in Florida keys camps in the Sept. 2 hurricane was told yesterday by A. J. Wheeler, adjutant of the Spanish-American War Veterans post here, that the officers deserted when the storm approached and left the men to their fate.

Adjutant Wheeler said he reached this conclusion after conducting a private investigation which also disclosed, he reported, that the evacuation train "had steam up on Sunday afternoon, the day before the storm, but had to wait a full day before authority came from Washington for it to proceed."

Witnesses appearing before the commission included Commander J. J. Trevor, of the Key West Legion Post, and George D. Kennedy, weather observer here. Mr. Kennedy testified that he warned Ray Shelton, second in command of the Key Camps, that "it looks pretty bad" 35 hours before the camps began feeling the storm's lash.

General Classified

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Corp. manufacturing nationally known graphite oil products desires responsible men who are interested in establishing their own business. Small warehouse stock only investment required. Complete factory cooperation and sales help given. Give full history and references. GlasOil Products Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

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STERLING Stocking Mill seeks men, women, to sell to consumer; part time permitted; experience unnecessary; good commission; steady re-orders. 1328 Broadway, New York City.

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Charles Wood, Attention
or Friends of His

Your daughter Ruth needs you very badly and is in a critical condition. Please forget all past differences, her life is most important. I will give you all information if you will only let me know where I can write you. A. H. GARRIGUE. Call Bulletin, San Francisco. Or if you will not write me, let this paper know at once. I will send information to V-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Don't Delay.

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WOMEN. Easy spare time for you. Sell friends, neighbors, unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery. Liberal commissions. No experience—no investment needed. 15-day consignment plan. We loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work. Build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1056, Binghamton, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants N. Y. C. Un 4-5242.

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FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling. Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. 345 Seventh Avenue, New York City PE 6-2279

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WOMAN with experience as practical attendant for lady needing temporary assistance and care; must have character and sunny disposition in order to be helpful in this position; give qualifications. Write Box S-36, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

INFORMATION WANTED

HARRY GOLDMAN, your sister Dink living in Brooklyn, N. Y. Please communicate. Important. Box X-54, Christian Science Monitor, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. Suite 2240.

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ALL KINDS OF WATCH REPAIRING AT H. N. LOCKWOOD, Inc., Jewelers, 120 Tremont St., Room 328, Boston. Same Firm since 1837.

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WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in Return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

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THE GUEST HOUSE, New Hope Pa.—Unusual country inn; comfortable accommodations; reasonable rates. Write for particulars. ELIZABETH JONES.

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GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning $3.00. Marcel Riou, 3053 45th St., Long Island City. N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 51 Babcock St.—Single and double rooms; $5 to $6 week; business people or tourists; parking space.

N. Y. C.—Two single, two double rooms, $30-$20 monthly; East 56th St., near East River; preferably young gentleman in business; references exchanged. Watkins 9-3626.

N. Y. C., Riverside, 549 (1-D)—Vicinity Columbia Univ., newly decorated front room, suitable practitioner's office; also small single, $4.50.

N. Y. C., 104 East 31st (Apt. 4)—Attractive outside single, comforts; quiet, refined home; reasonable. Mornings, Caledonia 5-0984.

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AMERICAN COUPLE would like to go South. Driver - companion; housekeeper - companion; willing to work and go anywhere. V-9 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

NEED ME, Sir? Attendant, companion; congenial; useful as cook, barber, secretary. FILORAMO, Green St., Middletown, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY experienced, executive ability, highest recommendations, secretary or other responsible position. Plaza 3-2285. Write Box F-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

LADY offers services, reader, child care, shopping Saturdays. Write Box S-37, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. E. H. McINTYRE, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALESLADY desires active progressive employment; experienced in dressmaking, ready-to-wear and sewing generally, but willing to work in any position. 359 Dundas St., London, Ont. MET. 6363.

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

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Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every comfort and personal attention. All bedrooms have hot and cold running water and gas fires. Delightful grounds. Bright and cheerfully furnished. Public rooms. Three minutes walk to Christian Science church and sea. Very convenient for the shops and amusements. Write for illustrated brochure. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Morrish. Phone Bournemouth 1098.

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Superior apartments with or without board; hot and cold water, gas fires all bedrooms; central heating; moderate terms; splendid position, central. Phone 1057. MRS. and MISS DAVIES.

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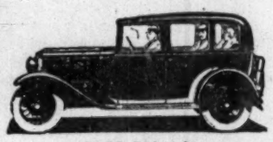

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Tel.: 80 Crossgates

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—TRY—
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SHEFFIELD

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SHEFFIELD (Continued)

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HOUSE COAL
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FOR
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Reliable Seeds or
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Prices Right—Quality the Best

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Small Grand Piano
66 Gns.

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Tel. 2982 Cross Square
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COOPER'S
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Gowns, Coats, Costumes, Furs, etc. Distinctive Styles, excellent cut, good value. Gowns most flattering to the "not so slender," in charming variety.
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COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Tel. 2389 Douglas

Bedding Department
We are making a special offer of our own "Jamaica" spring interior mattress, constructed with a special strong semi-pocketed spring interior covered Damask Tick and upholstered black curl hair, with white soft fleece top and bottom. The base, which takes the place of a wire mattress, is fully upholstered and covered with the same Ticking.

6 x 3	6 x 4	6.6 x 4.6
£6 15 0	£7 15 0	£9 10 0

Your own Hair Mattress can be re-made like new and converted into a Spring Interior, covered in Damask Ticking in Blue, Gold, Green, Pink

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ONE INSTANTLY RECOGNIZES THE "QUALITY" and COMFORT and BESPOKE APPEARANCE of Our MODELS
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For Six Persons price £6.
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High-Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
6 KELVINGROVE STREET
PHONE 4709 DOUGLAS

'Over-Fifty Birds' in Aviation Make Up Unique Troop of Pilots

The "Over-Fifty Birds," a unique aviation organization formed in Detroit this summer, offers evidence that the delight in the advanture, amusement and recreation of flying is not the exclusive property of youth.

For this group includes 317 American pilots who have passed their fiftieth birthday. Each holds an active pilot's license. Thirty of the group are holders of transport licenses, which are the highest rating the Bureau of Air Commerce can confer on a pilot. The remainder are sportsmen pilots to the degree in some cases where flying has taken the place formerly occupied by golf, fishing, motoring, or other sidelines.

Boston Pilot the "Baby"

The youngest member or "baby" of the transport license-holding group in this club of "Over-Fifty Birds" is William H. Wincipaw, Boston pilot for a well-known business company. He was 50 Oct. 7. Though the youngest member Mr. Wincipaw is the senior member from the standpoint of flying time.

In 23 years of flying, ever since Glenn H. Curtiss turned him loose in a hydroplane in 1912, Mr. Wincipaw has rolled up a prodigious total of 18,000 flying hours in his log books. Even the so-called deans of aviation would have a difficult time matching this record. At the rate he is going (1000 hours a year) Mr. Wincipaw estimates that in two years he will become the first pilot in the world to fly more than 2,000,000 miles.

Californian the "Papa"

From the standpoint of years, Walter Upward, a Californian, is the senior member. This month Mr. Upward was 78 and sauntered from his Hollywood residence long enough to take a flight over Los Angeles. He holds a private pilot's license.

Bernarr MacFadden, New York publisher, is another ardent sport and business flier. Despite his 68 years he jumps back and forth by plane across the country with amazing rapidity and often flies seven or eight hours at a stretch.

At their meeting in Detroit this summer the Over-Fifty Birds elected Gar Wood, noted speedboat racer, as their president. Mr. Wood, whose silver hair has whipped in the breeze as he guided the Misses America, I to X, to new records, is another enthusiast upon whom aviation has taken a very firm hold. Mr. Wood owns three planes, one a Northrup Sky Chief, a 200-mile-an-hour racer which he uses on long flights and "state" occasions and which seems to fulfil Mr. Wood's demands for speed in another medium than water.

Mr. Wood's second plane is an old Fokker amphibion, which rests on his seaplane ramp and turntable facing the Detroit River. This craft is used for short hops along Lake St. Clair to the Gar Wood experimental plant in Algonac, Mich., or longer jaunts across Lake Huron to Georgian Bay where Mr. Wood's palatial summer home is located. The third ship, an all-purpose craft, is a luxurious cabin Waco. This plane was only recently delivered to Mr. Wood and streaked to New York and Detroit, successively, where Mr. Wood attended sporting events.

* * *

Rosendahl Defends

The safety of lighter-than-air airships was defended by Commander Charles Emery Rosendahl, U. S. Navy, a survivor of the Shenandoah disaster, in an address last week at the Philadelphia Shrine Club.

"In each of the five major disasters to American dirigibles since the World War," he declared, "there is strong suspicion the fault has been due to the human equation in matters of judgment.

"Airships," Commander Rosendahl insisted, "are basically safer than either civil or military planes, due to their lifting gas. The LZ 129, now being completed in Germany, will be twice the size of the Graf Zeppelin, and will carry 50 passengers and 10 to 15 tons of freight. It will have a cruising radius of 8000 miles, at 80 miles an hour.

"The United States during the past 17 years," he said, "has spent $25,000,000 on dirigibles, and we have got returns for every cent despite the disasters."

GOD'S plan like lilies pure and white unfolds. We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart. Time will reveal the calyxes of gold.—M. R. SMITH.

Daily Features

EVERY heart that has beat strong and cheerfully has left a hopeful impulse behind it in the world, and bettered the tradition of mankind.—STEVENSON.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Guess Again

14.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. "George Washington was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, generals in American history." Does this sentence conform to the rules of good English? (*Yes*..... *No*.....).

2. Did Grey write the poem entitled, "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....).

3. Are all of the following words misspelled: Isreal, saxaphone, boquet, crystalize, fuschia? (*Yes*..... *No*.....).

4. If you were to fly due east from Norfolk, Va., would you pass over any portion of Africa? (*Yes*..... *No*.....).

5. Did the first four Georges succeed one another on the throne of England? (*Yes*..... *No*.....).

[Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page]

Children's Corner

The Umbrella Pond

THE white road at Carentan, France, stretched like a ribbon in the morning sunshine. Farmer Romain's blue cart rolled noisily down the road, while the farmer walked beside his horse. The cart was filled with Cecile, Marie, Pierre, Jacques and Michel, whose singing and laughter rose above the noise of the cart wheels.

What a holiday it was to go to market like this! Jacques and Michel would help their father transact the exchange of farm produce for the merchandise or supplies needed at their farm. Cecile, Marie and Pierre would spend the day walking about the market place, always keeping in sight of their blue cart. Madame Romain had put her big red umbrella in the cart, just as they were starting out. She thought it might rain before they got home.

The big red umbrella was no longer as glaring red as when Pierre first brought it from Paris. Rain and sunshine had softened it so that now it was no brighter than the red wattles of a turkey gobbler. Still one had to admit that the color was bright enough. And after most of the marketing was done, a group of women espied "la parapluie"—which is their French word for umbrella—in the cart.

"What is that?" they asked each other. Then, as Pierre came back, they put the question to him. Very obligingly, Pierre opened the umbrella while the women gasped "Oh's" and "Ah's."

"But is it waterproof?" asked one very practical woman.

"Mais oui, certainement," replied Pierre. The lad saw doubt still expressed in their faces. "Look!" he cried. "I'll show you."

Cecile came running to hold open the umbrella when Pierre called. Her short arms could not hold the handle straight, but enough of a bowl was formed to catch the water which Pierre emptied into the red umbrella. He filled jug after jug of water at the pump and ran to empty it into the "pond."

This was, indeed, a new game to play. The women had long since been convinced that the red cloth was waterproof, but Pierre had forgotten all about them. Cecile and Marie were urging him on to fill the umbrella with all the water it would hold. Then suddenly there was a splash!

The little girls rubbed their eyes, but there came another splash and

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Red Umbrella Had Become a Duck Pond

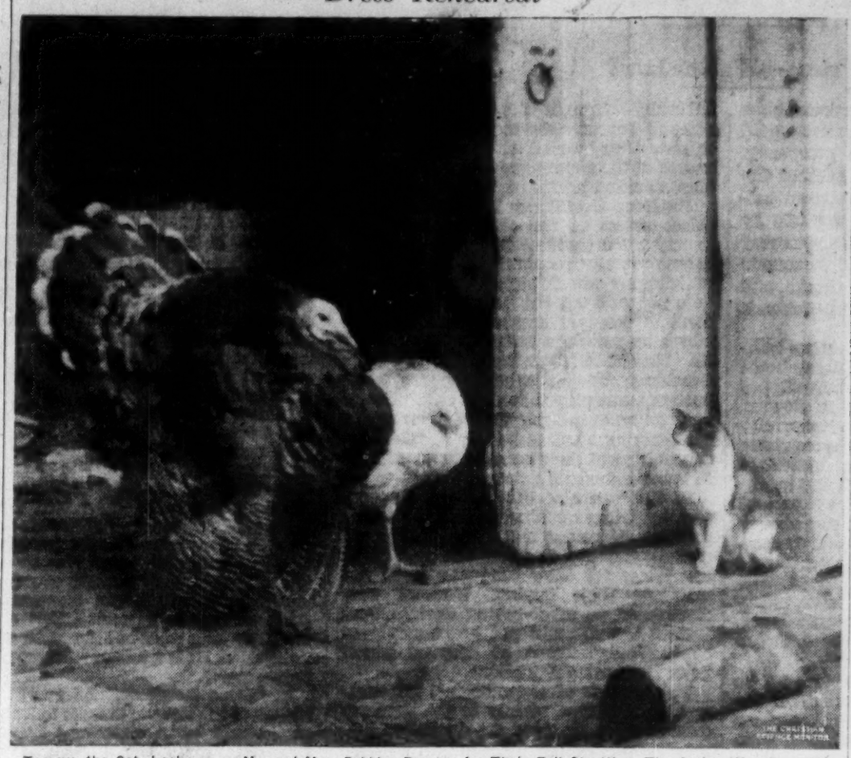
this time the water hit their faces. Splash, splash, splash!

Pierre, returning with a jug of water, stopped short at the sight before his eyes. The red umbrella was truly a duck pond! Little yellow ducks were swimming in this very strange pond. Cecile and Marie were speechless; they could only point to the place from which these ducks and others still were coming.

A farmer carrying a basket of newly-purchased little ducks had stopped just beyond the umbrella. When the little ducks heard the water gurgling from Pierre's jug, they crowded over to the side of the basket nearest that tempting sound. Then one downy yellow thing hopped out over the heads of its brothers and into the umbrella pond. A second followed, and then the other ducks gained courage and went splashing in too.

In a few moments the farmer turned to see what was the matter with his basket. He shouted with surprise and the market people all crowded round to see what had happened. How they laughed! The farmer, in big hands, quickly caught the runaway ducks and restored them to his basket. But what a jolly story Pierre and his sisters had to tell when they got home that day!

Dress Rehearsal



Tommy, the Cat, Looks on as Mr. and Mrs. Gobbler Prepare for Their Fall Strutting. The Action Was Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by J. Bruce McCracken, Portland, Maine.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Remembrance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

AN OLDER sister who had spent many years helping to educate her younger brothers and sisters, seemed little appreciated except by one member of the family, who was for several years not in a position to do much for the one who had given so much, and now seemed in need herself.

However, this one member of the family did all he could to help the needy one, and also kept alive in his immediate family a sense of great gratitude for all the sacrifices which this older sister had made. So great was the love of the second generation for this woman that the oldest son spent a large portion of his first earnings to provide a much needed outing and rest for her.

Other members of the woman's immediate family noted the unselfish act, and were awakened to the fact that they too had great reason for gratitude for the unselfed service which had provided for their welfare for many years; and, one by one, they entered into a happy plan whereby the needy one was assured plenty for her needs, and enough for occasional luxuries.

Daily Anecdote

Faithful

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICK the Great once addressed a corporal of his Life Guards. The corporal, he knew, was a brave soldier, but he also knew that he had a trace of vanity: for the watch chain he displayed so proudly was attached to no watch.

Thinking to have some fun with the fellow, the monarch remarked one day: "Corporal, you must have been most frugal to buy a watch. It is six o'clock by mine; tell me, what is it by yours?"

The soldier promptly withdrew the end of the chain from his pocket. Attached to it was a bullet. "Sire," he said, "my watch marks neither five, nor six o'clock, but it tells me every moment that it is my duty to perish for Your Majesty."

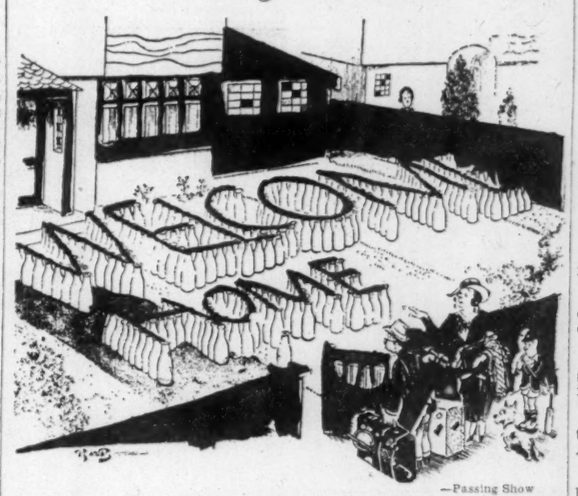
The king was impressed with this evidence of loyalty. "Here, my friend," he said, "take this watch that you may be able to tell the hour also." And he passed him his timepiece, which was inlaid with precious jewels.

Hats Off to Africa

MANY of the subjects of Emperor Haile Selassie, as well as residents of the Italian Somaliland, are wearing American hats that reach them through secondhand dealers. Any visitor to these lands will find the silk topper and the derby a common headdress.

There are no less than a hundred stores on the East Side of New York where old clothes as well as hats are dealt in. The proprietors take in old clothing, hats and shoes and shipments are regularly made to Africa.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

In Lighter Vein



—Passing Show

The Lady: Oh, look, Herbert, how droll! We forgot to tell that nice imaginative milkman we were going away.

Invariably

"Aren't people funny?"

"Yes. If you tell a man that there are 270,678,934,341 stars in the universe he'll believe you—but if a sign says 'Fresh Paint,' that same man has to make a personal investigation."—*Pathfinder.*

Knows Them All

"Oh, yes," said the pilot of the river steamboat, "I've been on this river so long I know where every stump is."

Just then the boat struck a stump, which shook it from stem to stern.

"There," he continued, "that's one of them now."—*Chaser.*

Equalizes

The head clerk in an office was admonishing one of the girl typists. "You are the last to come in the morning," he said, "and the first to go at night."

"Well," replied the typist, "you wouldn't like me to be late twice a day, would you?"—*Calendar.*

Not New

Wife: "Here's an advertisement of a new kind of shirt that hasn't any buttons."

Hubby: "Huh? I've been wearing that kind for years."

Fast

"Well, Johnny," said the uncle, who hadn't seen him for some time, "you are getting to be quite a big boy now, aren't you?"

"Yep," replied the kid, "pop says I'm growing like the public debt."—*Montreal Star.*

Equal to the Job

Pedro, the lion tamer, was unable to appear at the circus one night, so his wife applied for the job.

"Do you think you can manage the animals?" asked the circus proprietor.

"Did Pedro manage them all right?" she asked.

"Most successfully."

"Well, that's all right, then. I can manage Pedro." — *El Paso World News.*

For the SCRAPBOOK

The rarest of all human qualities is consistency.—*Jeremy Bentham.*

Behavior is a mirror in which everyone displays his image.—*Goethe.*

Do it now. It is not safe to leave a generous feeling to the cooling influence of a cold world.—*Guthrie.*

Loneliness is only an opportunity to cut adrift and find yourself.—*Anna Shannon Monroe.*

Music wakes the soul, and lifts it high, and wings it with sublime desires, and fits it to bespeak of the Deity.—*Addison.*

God be thanked for books; they are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages.—*Channing.*

To be sincere with ourselves is better and harder than to be painstakingly accurate with others.—*Agnes Repplier.*

To judge human character rightly, a man may sometimes have very small experience, provided he has a very large heart.—*Bulwer.*

Guess Again Answers (14)

1. No; recast to: "Washington was one of the greatest generals in American history, if not the greatest." The rule is: Two incomplete members of a sentence, the one requiring a singular noun to complete it, the other requiring a plural noun, should not both be completed by one noun, unless that noun immediately follows the first incomplete member.
2. No; Thomas Gray wrote it.
3. Yes; they should be: Israel, saxaphone, bouquet, crystallize, fuchsia.
4. Yes; over the northern portion of Algeria and Tunisia.
5. Yes; they ruled from 1714 to 1830.

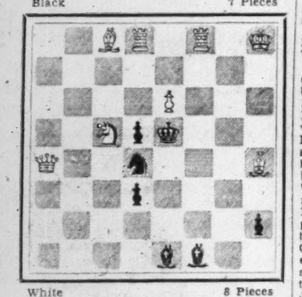
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1765

By A. Ellerman

Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

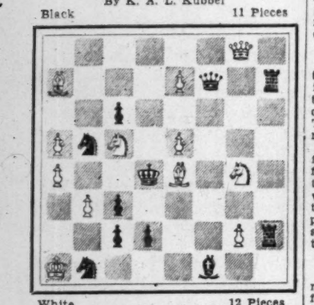
White to play and mate in two

(Prize, Western Morning News, 1934)

Problem No. 1766

By K. A. L. Kubbel

Black 11 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Prize, Western Morning News, 1934)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1763. Q-Q3

No. 1764. 1. Kt-B2 threatens
2. Q-B2
1. —— RxKtP
2. Kt-Q4ch
1. —— RxRP
2. Q-R4
1. —— P-K6
2. Q-QKt
1. —— R-R
2. PxR(Q)

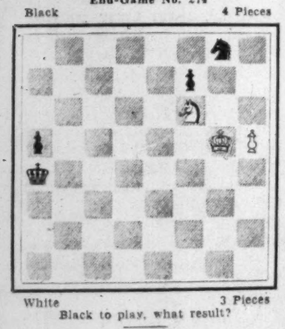
End-Game No. 273. White wins: 1 Q-B7, KtxQ; 2 KtxKtch, K-Kt; 3 PxPch, KxKt; 4 R-Bch, B-B4; 5 RxBch, K-K; 6 R-K5ch, K-B2; 7 B-Kt6ch, K-B3; 8 R-K6 mate.

End-Game

Here is the conclusion to a game between Haida and Nimzowitsch, Marienbad, 1925. It is Black's move. Who wins? Nimzowitsch was playing black.

End-Game No. 274

Black 4 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

Black to play, what result?

Notes

Chess is an intellectual pastime. This means that those who have learned to play the game, and enjoy playing the game, are, naturally, interested in playing the game better. It is to answer this natural desire for self-improvement that most chess books are published. But, of the many that appear, few hit the mark so directly as "A Course in the Elements of Modern Chess Strategy," by Fred Reinfeld and Matthew Green of New York.

Many followers of the game, especially those who learned the game decades ago, regret the passing of the Morphy-Pillsbury style of master play. One reason for this is that they do not really understand the modern game, which is, without the slightest doubt, despite its often drab appearance, a step or two in advance, with regard to accuracy and technique. "A Course in the Elements of Modern Chess Strategy" is an attempt to explain modern opening strategy.

Thus far, four lessons have been issued, each of about 12 mimeographed pages, priced at 25 cents. The first deals with the Orthodox Defense to the Queen's Gambit. The table of contents will reveal its scope: Trials and Tribulations of the Beginner, Memorization Versus Comprehension, Normal Formations, What Is an Opening? Association of Moves to Ideas, The Queen's Gambit Declined, The Normal Formation for White and Black, and Illustrative Games. Lesson two deals with the Nimzowitsch Defense; lesson three with the Colle System; lesson four with the Schevingen Variation of the Sicilian Defense.

The average player who wishes to improve his play cannot fail to do so if he gives these excellent little pamphlets even a casual study. They may be obtained from Fred Reinfeld, 2265 Newbold Avenue, New York City, for 25 cents apiece.

The gigantic England-United States correspondence match, sponsored in the United States by the Correspondence Chess League of America, will commence about Dec. 1. In the meantime all players, whether or not they are members of the league, whatever their playing strength, are invited and urged to signify their willingness to play on the United States team by sending their names and addresses to Walter F. James, secretary-tournament director, 219 East Main Street, Cherokee, Iowa, together with their approximate playing strength, A, B, or C, plus 25 cents to cover victory certificates, given by the C. C. L. A. to American winners, postage, etc. At least 1000 American players should at once volunteer to take part in this unique team contest, and they should write Mr. James by Oct. 31, so that he can get in touch with the English director to arrange pairings in time to start play in December.

Five of our best players beat the world at Warsaw in over-the-board play. Let us duplicate their victory in this unique gigantic correspondence match. There is room for every player, be he champion or dub.

Stimulated no doubt by the success of the American Chess Federation tournament in Milwaukee, the National Chess Federation is considering a national tournament, carrying with it championship significance. The tournament, if played, will be held near New York.

The 1935 Massachusetts championship finally resulted in a three-cornered tie for first honors, Morton defeating Coggan in the last game to enter a three-cornered tie with Adams and Coggan. At present these three, Adams, Coggan, and Morton, are playing a double round-robin, with Adams and Morton each striving to outdistance the other.

In this game, from the Warsaw tournament, the new British champion almost defeats Flohr, who ranks in the first five at least. But when his opponent relaxed just a little, Flohr was able to avert defeat by a brilliant combination which drew. Who says draws are humdrum affairs?

French Defense

Winter White	Flohr Black	Winter White	Flohr Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	20 B-R2	Q-B2
2 P-K4	P-Q4	21 P-B6	B-B
3 PxP	PxP	22 Q-R4	Kt-K2
4 B-Q3	Kt-QB3	23 B-Kt5	Q-B3
5 P-QB3	B-Q3	24 R-Q3	R-Q1
6 Kt-K2	KKt-K2	25 R-QB3	K-Kt
7 B-KB4	B-K3	26 K-Kt	P-QR3
8 Kt-Q2	Q-Q2	27 BxRP	KtxP
9 Q-B2	Kt-Kt3	28 BxB	RxB
10 B-Kt3	QKt-K2	29 R-R3	Kt-R4
11 CastlesQR	CastlesQR	30 P-QKt4	R-B3
12 Kt-Kt3	P-Kt3(a)	31 PxKt	R-B5
13 Kt-B5	BxKt	32 Q-Q(c)	RxP
14 PxB	K-Kt2	33 Q-Kt4	R-K
15 Kt-Q4	Kt-B3(b)	34 R-Q	R-Kt5ch
16 Q-R4	KtxKt	35 R-Kt3	Q-B6!
17 Q-R6ch	K-R	36 Q-B3	RxRch
18 PxKt	P-B4	37 PxR	R-K6!
19 P-KR4	P-B5	38 QxQP	R-K7
		39 Q-Q8ch and draws	

(a) Overlooking that White can play Kt-B5 anyhow. If after 12 . . . P-Kt3; 13 Kt-B5, PxKt; 14 B-R6ch, etc.

(b) If 15 . . . PxP; 16 Kt-Kt3.

(c) After 32 Q-Kt4, QxQP; 33 R-QK3, White appears to have a fairly easy win.

Readers are reminded to watch for cabled reports of the Alekhine-Euwe match now going on in Holland. The first three games all had decisive results, Alekhine winning the first, Euwe the second, and Alekhine the third.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Gift Wrapping

A GIRL who had learned to wrap up packages beautifully let it be known last gift season that she would come to anyone's house with a supply of gift wrappings and do up all the gifts that were to be sent out. When she arrived, the owners could suggest colors if they wished.

She carried a line of pretty boxes and some cards to accompany the gifts if they were desired. When a tired shopper for Christmas gifts came home and laid out all her purchases and tagged them with the proper names, she found great relief in seeing someone who knew how, doing them all up in pretty papers, and tied with lovely bows. This girl also packed gifts for sending away, and her packing of an entire box for a distant family nearly always paid for itself, as she knew the art so well that she knew the tricks of saving postage and express by packing safely but lightly.

M. C. R.

Brevities

Punch: Seats and railings in the public parks are being painted. A spirit of quiet optimism prevails amongst suit-cleaners.

Toronto Globe: The enamel of the tourist business for Canada has scarcely been scratched. It is revealed that the United States has 28,000,000 motorcars.

Montreal Daily Star: Charles M. Schwab says the longer the depression lasts, the greater will be the following prosperity. That's like sitting on a hot stove—the longer you sit the better it feels when you get up.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Tennessee

Nashville—Week days, no regular time assigned, WLAC, 1470kc.

Texas

Waco—Week days, 1 p. m., WACO, 1420kc.

Change in Schedule

Pecos—Daily, 10:30 a. m., KIUN, 1420kc.

Ice Cream Dealers Report

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 15 (AP)—A hundred and eighty million gallons of ice cream—six quarts to every person—were consumed in the United States last year, with vanilla the favorite flavor, a convention of the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers reported yesterday. August sales in 1935 were said to be 22 per cent higher than a year ago.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*The Collector*

By LE PELLEY

TEACHER SAYS EVERYONE SHOULD HAVE A HOBBY!
SUSIE IS COLLECTING STAMPS ---
WHAT ARE YOU COLLECTING?
TRADEMARKS — EVERY TIME I SEE A NEW TRADEMARK, I CUT IT OUT AND PASTE IT IN A BOOK
WHAT ARE YOU COLLECTING?
COINS
OLD FOREIGN COINS, I SUPPOSE
NO SIR, OUR OWN REGULAR, MODERN COINS ---- AND EVERY TIME I COLLECT ONE I PUT IT IN THE BANK!
LEP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*'Worth Knowing'*

By CARMACK

One of the Gloom Chasers still owed me a bone, so I asked him if there was a butcher shop in his neighborhood, and he said there was—
Then I told him how I sometimes got an extra bone from the one in my neighborhood—
"All you have to do", I said, "is to catch the butcher when he isn't busy and sit up like this - and look as friendly as you can and maybe lick your chops a time or two.
Well, sir - That was yesterday. And today he came galloping over to my house with a big bone in his mouth!
"I tried your stunt", he said, "and it worked! As slick as anything!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Prices—High or Low?

FOR SOME TIME past Americans have been told that higher prices would pave the road back to prosperity. This was one of the theories back of the New Deal. Even foreign statesmen adhered to this aim. Now we are told by the Brookings Institution, in a new survey just published, "Income and Economic Progress," that this is all a mistake, and that low prices are vital to economic progress.

Which is right? If we may further complicate the problem, we would say both! The trouble is that, with our clipped thought, expressed too often in slogans, meanings are left unclear. Mr. Roosevelt's aim to achieve higher prices was restricted to farm products and raw materials. Several times, particularly at the beginning of the NRA campaign, he expressed the hope that prices would not rise in respect of manufactured goods. Indeed, his reformism has been directed toward the lowering of high "city" prices. Witness his campaign to bring down utility rates. His object, in economic parlance, has been to close the "scissors" between city and country prices.

For what reason? In order to diffuse purchasing power. All economic life is dependent upon exchange, and if the terms of the exchange are maladjusted, then economic activity freezes up. The case of the farmer has been cited frequently. It bears repetition by way of illustration. We will take a typical farm purchase, a double wagon. In 1925 the number of bales of cotton needed to buy it was .93; in 1932, 2.61. In 1925 the number of bushels of wheat needed to buy it was 66; in 1932, 210. In 1925 the number of 200-pound hogs needed to buy it was 4.5; in 1932, 11.5. This is the astounding way that farmer purchasing, or exchange, power declined. Naturally it affected the factory, which could not dispose of goods among the farmers, and the result was progressive joblessness.

It is the method, not the aim, of raising farm prices which has made for differences of opinion. The Roosevelt method is sometimes summed up as "scarcity economics." Prices have been put up by reducing output and juggling with the currency. But the penalty of such a method is obvious, especially when combined with factory restriction. *The total national product for distribution among the population is reduced.* Thus there is less to share. The only economic method of raising prices is to allow them to rise naturally—through the enlargement of demand for an ever-increasing national output. This works through the very nature of the supply and demand process. More demand brings higher prices.

The Brookings Institution's plea for low prices refers to the state of industrial society when equilibrium returns. It condemns scarcity economics as the method of bringing about higher prices. But it does not rule out the normal supply and demand increase created when demand moves up from the nadir. What concerns Dr. Harold G. Moulton most in this Brookings study is what happens when business, meaning industrial enterprise, is back on an even keel. We are in an age of labor-saving devices which should and can only yield their benefits to consumers in lower industrial prices.

In the 'twenties this did not happen. Factory prices remained stable. This very stability of prices made for widespread maladjustments. Farmers, in receipt of low prices for their products, could not maintain their buying. Workers were discharged as labor-saving devices were installed, and could not be re-employed by the enlargement of demand which flows from price reductions.

The benefits of technological improvement thus inured mainly to the property owners. This in itself set up maladjustments. Too high profits had to be used somewhere, and they generated the excess of speculation, which, when it collapsed, spread its effects far and wide in economic and social retrogression. What is more, the impediments to price reductions by monopolistic and near-monopolistic devices struck at the heart of the private capitalistic system. Dr. Moulton puts the point in a nutshell:

> To seek the acceleration of economic progress by means of price reduction is not to attack the system of private capitalism, but, rather, to return to the very logic upon which that system was justified and extolled by both lay and professional students of the economic process during the days when the system was assuming its present general character.

This Brookings survey makes several suggestions for the future maintenance of income equilibrium. But none is more vital, it says, than the sharing of the benefits of technological progress with the consumer in lower prices. This is the answer to the machine; nay, its justification. This is the one way in which all society is benefited. For we are all consumers, and reforms which aim at higher prices for groups of producers have to be paid for by the rest of society.

Canada Swings Back

YESTERDAY Canada voted—all of it, for the first time in five years. And from the Grand Banks to the prairie provinces a wave of Liberalism swept the country. On incomplete returns it appears that the Liberals have captured 165 out of 245 seats in the Dominion Parliament. Premier Richard B. Bennett will give way to Mr. Mackenzie King.

Just how much of a change this will mean in the course of Canadian history is problematical. Mr. King reads the vote as a mandate for freer trade within and without the Dominion. He believes the people of Canada are against "planning for scarcity, by the restriction of production, of trade and of employment." Mr. Bennett's name has been associated with the Ottawa trade agreement and tariff protection, but he had found it necessary to negotiate for a reciprocal treaty to break down some of the barriers between Canada and the United States. Doubtless Mr. King will carry this project through as one of his first acts.

The Liberal leader also considers the election result a verdict "in favor of a properly constituted national bank to perform the functions of rediscount and the control of currency issue in terms of public need." This seems to cover the major purposes of the new regime. Mr. King had refused to go in for a large program of social reforms to compete with Mr. Bennett's so-called New Deal. He offered very little as a counterattraction to the larger promises of the Reconstruction Party, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, or the Social Credit League. Apparently his main reliance was on dissatisfaction with the Bennett Government.

Probably also he counted on Canada's habit of swinging like a pendulum between the two major parties. With few exceptions, it has changed from Conservative to Liberal and back again about every decade for nearly seventy years. It would seem that the voters say, "The Ins haven't done anything for us; let's put in the Outs." Even as in other countries! Without expectation of any great revolution, but with interest that extends far beyond Canada's borders, her friends will watch to see what the outs who are now going in will do.

Football Market Survey

MARTIN L. DAVEY, Governor of Ohio and son of a famous tree surgeon, has learned that football players do not grow on gooseberry bushes. Nor on the academic ivy which, in song, entwines the hearts of the old grads with the towers of "ever fair Kizoo." Mr. Davey has found a larger number of them on the state pay roll.

Not as football players, of course, for with the quaint ideas of amateurism in athletics which linger around American colleges along with Trojan history and Elizabethan drama, that would never do. Still, knights of the pigskin tournaments have to eat, even as more ordinary mortals, and cannot well clothe themselves with sport page headlines, however warming these may be in other respects.

Hence when it is considered that half or more of the men students in many universities of the United States are at least partially self-supporting by some employment, it is not altogether remarkable that youths in pursuit of knowledge about lateral passes as well as the binomial theorem have to subsidize their endeavors by some sort of applied elbow grease. Real complications arise when the subsidy comes covertly from interested backers who figure that the advertising value of a winning team is an indispensable item of good will on the Alma Mater's ledger. The impact of the change on traditions of scholastic amateurism has been a subject of concern for several years. It is discussed in a very thoughtful article by Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton University in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Reading his analysis one feels that the game cannot be given back to the boys so long as the appeal continues to be directed toward filling 50,000-seat stadiums at several dollars a ticket. In this respect the incursion of professional football may offer a hope to the college game.

The men who frankly make a business of their skill are likely to furnish the public more of the showmanship it craves. Collegians who would like to play the game for its own sake as an adjunct rather than—in Governor Davey's sarcastic words—as "the supreme purpose of higher education," may win a larger place in the line-up.

$55,000 Toward Peace

A BRITISH foundry, in refusing an £11,000 Italian order, has taken a stand voluntarily that subordinates private gain to international morality. Nations at Geneva in course of applying sanctions might, after making due allowance for any nationalistic motive in the firm's action, take its telegram of rejection as a text. It reads:

> Regret we are not prepared to entertain further business relations with Government which has flagrantly ignored its treaty obligations.

Only $55,000 was at stake, but in these times any commercial sacrifice comes hard. Application of sanctions also means self-denial for the nations. In its small way, the British foundry apparently put loyalty to the new structure of world law ahead of profits. The strength of that law depends on similar loyalty among the nations.

Old Wine in a New Bottle

Book News of the Day

COUNTLESS stories of the World War have been written from the points of view of various individual countries, but Sir Philip Gibbs, in his latest novel, BLOOD RELATIONS (Garden City, New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50), has dealt with the war in a new way, showing both the English and the German viewpoints fairly in the same book, portraying the home conditions as well as the field activities of both countries, concluding with a description of the aftermath in Berlin as well as in London. It is gratifying to read an Englishman's war story, with a German nobleman for one of its main protagonists.

There is no hatred of men in Sir Philip, only tolerance. The things he hates are the forces of evil which men allow to dominate them at times. His book is a denunciation of greed, fear, violence and jingoism, no matter where they erupt. It is a plea for tolerance and world amity, fostered by his faith that the great mass of people want such peace. War, he contends, is caused by fanatic war lords, greedy profiteers, fearful governments. How can they be overruled, that mankind may have peace? Philip Gibbs offers no solution. He is a tolerant, but worried, commentator.

In "Blood Relations," he traces the history of the last two decades in Europe, particularly in Germany and England. Count Paul von Arnsberg, a German student at Oxford, marries Audrey Middleton, a lovely young English girl. These two, each the best of their type, are trapped within a few weeks of their marriage by the tragedy of the war. Audrey, living with her husband's family in Germany, is bewildered by the conflicting demands on her allegiance, for she loves both England and her adopted country. Paul, too, is similarly beset. As a German officer, he must fight for his country, against men who are his friends, against a country he admires. The problems of Paul and Audrey are intensifications of the dilemma upon which many men were impaled.

After the war, Paul and Audrey found their world still a maelstrom in spite of ostensible peace. Germany went to pieces economically; England was almost equally hard hit. Audrey was aghast as everywhere the now familiar postwar conditions ran riot. And now, just as a new generation arises, chaos is come again, and Audrey sees her son and his friends again being taught hatred. The book ends on this despairing note, and the reader echoes Paul's prayer that the time will come when there will be no frontier of race, no international discord, but a world of peace. Philip Gibbs has made a sincere and moving plea for this desired consummation. His story of Paul and Audrey and their friends shows that the people themselves can overcome the barriers of nationalism, making world-wide friendship possible. M. W. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

Vitamins to Spare

By Frank L. Perrin

WITHOUT consciously attempting to project a thought capable of being facetiously construed, it is observed that those vitamins about which so much is said are actually a drug on the market. The little fellows have come a long way in recent years. They were strangers to many of us until someone claimed to have discovered them lurking in some product or by-product of a chemist's laboratory, or disporting themselves gaily and unafraid in a place where their presence was unsuspected. Even to this day many of us, despite the campaigns of education which are being carried on over the radio and in newspaper and magazine advertisements, do not understand just exactly what the function, or office, or responsibility of the vitamins, singular or plural, may be.

Some confusion among laymen has been caused by the trainers and exploiters of vitamins due to the conflicting claims of their sponsors. The casual listeners who hear their virtues extolled by radio advertisers have gained, quite naturally, the impression that these precious and precocious strangers must be captured or in some way taken by stealth before they could be embellished and utilized to bring health, happiness and beauty to their beneficiaries. Even those persons who still have not the slightest idea as to the size, color, shape or deportment of a vitamin are advised to demand their presence in whatever they eat or drink. Many dire and undesired consequences are predicted if this advice is not heeded.

* * *

And so it has come about that all this vitamin business has been shrouded in more or less mystery. Imaginative and susceptible persons have, because they had no desire to offend, taken the newcomers into their homes and into their ice boxes and larders. Some have done this surreptitiously, hoping that if by any chance the exploiters of the vitamin industry were right and the less erudite and perspicacious were wrong, they themselves would benefit by keeping on what they imagined might be the safe side.

The deplorable thing about it all is that it seems now the practice is to continue, despite the fact that it has been discovered, according to the producers and distributors of staple foods, that whatever of benefit can possibly be derived from the alphabetically designated vitamins can as certainly be obtained by the proper use of those articles of food with which we have always been familiar. But it appears that because a so-called gentlemen's agreement has been reached between those of the two schools the public generally is not to be informed of this fact. In other words, the self-styled manufacturers and dispensers of cultured vitamins have persuaded the miller who includes them, gratis, in the oatmeal or other cereal which he offers as a necessity to the matron who prepares a perfect breakfast, that the brewer-chemist, for instance, should be permitted to monopolize an industry which he has built up.

* * *

It does not appear that there is any dispute among those who make similar claims regarding the virtue of their widely differing products. A vitamin is a vitamin, wherever it is caught. But there is, it appears, a tangible vested interest in the processes designed to exploit and market, in a new or disguised form, a thing which, perhaps less picturesquely and less grotesquely, has had a place at our tables and elsewhere in our homes for years. No doubt it would be confusing and embarrassing if all the radio listeners and all the readers of newspaper and magazine advertisements were to learn that there is no possible way for them to escape eating vitamins even if they sought to escape.

How easily, after all, are we led to follow some fad or accept the suggestion of others! Quite naturally the subject of food affords the easiest possible introduction. We are either too stout or too thin, too pale or too red, too languid or too active. And there is always a proffered remedy, a recommended panacea. Just now the trained vitamins, known by, but not answering to, their alphabetical designations, are thoughtfully and enthusiastically prescribed by their sponsors for those who will listen and heed.

It may be, after all, that the secret will leak out. If it does it is quite likely that those who have been concerned or alarmed by the distorted pictures printed or the suggestive diagnoses offered by radio speakers will find comfort and assurance in the realization that even if he is determined to escape contact with the wildest and most ferocious members of the vitamin family he will find them where they have always been and probably will continue to be, in the daily food that is set before him.

Time for "The Thinker" to Become "A Doer"

On a Scottish Island

The Laddies Store the Jam

"I WISH I could hide this extra lot of strawberry jam," said Annie, as she stirred, slowly. "The laddies'll want to eat it right away, and I canna thole to be aye saying 'No' to them. They store the jams for me, so they ken exactly where every sort is to be found. I could do with some of your American closets," she added, with a smile for me. Then hastily to Mrs. Ramsay: "Now look—this is how to skim it."

"Oh, Annie," she watched her, "how much you know!"

"Listen to her!" laughed Annie. "And she speaks French and German—has been all over Europe—plays the piano and sings."

"Oh, but I mean about housekeeping. The other things don't make the dear Provost's home any more comfortable."

"I wonder if they don't?" said Annie, quizzically.

Annie's shrewd observations often surprised me—for she was only nineteen, this capable "lassie" with whom I boarded during my stay on the Scottish island. She was making jam that day, and Mrs. Ramsay had asked if she might be present, so as to learn something about the process. Mrs. Ramsay, the Provost's "leddy," was English—a charming woman, so frankly happy in having a home to care for:

"I am so grateful to the dear Provost: So kind—so generous—so considerate. And so handsome! Don't you think he is handsome, Annie?" turning naïvely to her for corroboration.

But Annie had no time for talk just then.

"Aye," she agreed, absently, her gaze on the jam. Then briskly: "It's ready for pouring. Bella, are the jars out there?"

"Aye, in the scullery." Bella was the "servant lass."

Carrying the jam in its antique "copper" between them, Annie and her "pupil" went through the doorway, and I said, smilingly, to Bella: "Isn't it nice to see Mrs. Ramsay so happy?"

But Bella gave me a scandalized glance, and her reply explained the disapproval I had noticed, now and again, on her solemn features that day. She said, sternly: "Aye. But she shouldna talk aboot her man like yon—praising him as if he wasna among us ony mair. It isna seemly."

I was writing labels. I bent low over my pen and didn't laugh.

In a short time Annie called that they were ready for the labels, so I went with them out into the cool scullery. There were several kinds of jam, and we were all helping to mark them when I halted in sudden dismay. "Annie, look what I've done—a whole group of strawberry jars and I've called them all 'gooseberry.' Where are your labels? I'll write some more, and cover these."

But Annie shook her head.

"I gave you every one. We'll just keep this lot by itself until I get some more, Bella," she called, "here are some jars to go 'ben.' Keep them apart."

I helped Bella to range them on the kitchen "dresser," then I went over to the window, where I had been writing, to see if any labels might be there. I found three, and had just started to write them when the "laddies" came in. They were Annie's two brothers. They had come to store the jam, but as yet only my mislabeled lot was in the kitchen. The jars were of stoneware and the contents invisible, so when Ian, the older boy, saw the name, he grumped:

"Gooseberry—and Annie'll be wanting us to eat it first."

"Ian," the younger boy's voice dropped to a cautious whisper, "let's put this gooseberry jam on the top shelf. It'll be sort of hidden up there—not so handy, anyway."

"But Annie never wants us to use that shelf."

"She says we'll have to this year—with so much jam." Then catching sight of me, he added, eagerly: "She did say that, didn't she?"

I nodded. "Yes. Bella has the shelf cleared for you."

Without another word, they pulled the table close to the "press," placed a stool on top, and there Ian stood while Ronald handed up the jars. While so engaged, the rest of the jam began to arrive from the scullery. Annie gave a puzzled stare, and I said, smothering a laugh:

"Look. How neatly your jam is being stored away!"

As it dawned upon her that her extra strawberry jam was now hidden—more effectually than if she had hidden it herself—her eyes began to dance mischievously, but she answered in a quiet voice:

"Aye, these lads do a fine job when they tackle a thing."

Then she looked at me—and grinned, jubilantly. M. G. G.

The Wide Horizon

A Peaceful Period for Spain?

By R. A. Calvert

CONSERVATIVES in Spain look forward to a prolonged period of political stability after the recent reshuffling of the Cabinet. While there are strong indications that such stability is possible, it is evident that with every rearrangement of right-wing pawns in the political game, the cleavage between "rights" and "lefts" becomes more marked. Liberals believe that the clash is merely a question of time.

The composition of the new Cabinet under Señor Joaquin Chapaprieta, from which is excluded all representation of liberal parties, closes the avenues for an understanding between the two great masses of opinion, one describing itself as "progressive, democratic, liberal and republican," and the other, believing itself to be symbolical of "order, the home, property and religion." The announcement of the composition of the Cabinet was met by one more refusal of the Socialist Party to send its deputies to Cortes. A declaration of "war on the Rightists" at the opening meeting of the First National Congress of the Republican Union furthermore revealed the hostility of the moderates.

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With the reopening of Cortes after the summer recess, prolonged by the crisis in the Lerroux Cabinet, the machinery for the scrapping of the Constitution of the Republic begins to operate. It has been carefully prepared by the Roman Catholics whose task has been enormously facilitated by the revolution of October, 1934. Every attempt since then to bring about a coalition of the even moderate "left" parties having failed, all obstacles to setting the machinery into motion are removed.

It is evident that the "lefts" realize the futility of any struggle against the combined forces of Roman Catholics, Radicals and Agrarians, and are merely biding their time for the day when there may be an appeal to the country. The concentration of power in the hands of fewer ministries — the Cabinet is now composed of nine as against thirteen members of the Lerroux government—is, however, a big step toward securing for the conservatives a relative permanency of control.

It is well known that when the Cabinet is united, the odds go all in favor of the established government when it comes to elections. It is doubtful if Spain ever had more than two elections giving a genuine expression of opinion, one of which led to the fall of the monarchy and the other to the fall of the republicans who overthrew it. Is it surprising that the present coalition government, controlled by the organizers of the C. E. D. A. or Roman Catholic Party, i. e., the church, looks ahead confidently to elections to be held as and when it wills? When Señor Gil Robles, the Roman Catholic leader, is ready to go to the country on the question of the Republic's Constitution, he will do so, but not before.

A significant parade of police force, a mile long, took place in Madrid about two weeks ago, when for the first time the Seguridad or Sureté Corps and the Shock Police were presented with colors. It was a display of force likely to give the restless "left" something seriously to think about. Señor Gil Robles is credited with the intentions of transferring this force, nearly as numerous as the army itself if the Civil Guard is counted in, to his own control in the War Ministry.

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By sheer force of numbers a change has been wrought in Spain. No longer are police seen armed to the teeth day and night. The attacks with violence on Spanish citizens have diminished considerably. Even in Barcelona bomb and other outrages have practically ceased and the central government has felt it safe to lift martial law. It has not been deemed wise to restore full guarantees, and a "state of alarm" still qualifies the authorities to take precautions without a moment's delay. With their leaders, Largo Caballero and Indalecio Prieto, rendered powerless—one is in jail and the other an exile—the left extremists cannot at the moment recover the ground they lost last October.

Nothing, it seems, can at present oppose the triumphant march of the Roman Catholic movement in Spain, aided as it had been by the successful handling of national finance by the Premier. As Finance Minister in the last Cabinet he outlined a ruthless cutting down of expenses as part of his program. By combining this portfolio with the Premiership, he should achieve his aim without difficulty. Money will then be forthcoming for remedying unemployment. If the coalition government thus steps into the breach neglected by the early republicans and provides work for the unemployed, a long period of stability may be possible for Spain.

Mirror of Opinion

Making Women Smokers

THE fact that women smoke to the extent that they do is due to the cigarette advertisement writers. When the publicity began to influence women to smoke cigarettes the first advertisers merely showed a package of cigarettes in the same picture with an attractive young woman. The change was most gradual. In the later advertisements the young woman is an accomplished smoker, and the same skillful advertisement writer has succeeded in carrying the impression and the conviction to the young women of the land that smoking cigarettes is smart.—*Ardsley (N. Y.) Sun.*